The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2963. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 186 . PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Position of the President and Cabinet Explained.

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OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ON THE SUBJECT OF SECESSION—A RUMOR ABOUT THE MINUTE MEN—NO CENSUS RETURNS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

That a difference of opinion exists among the members of the President's Cabinet touching the right of a State peaceably to secede, is known by every well-informed person here; but that this difference of opinion has led to any unpleasant difficulty in Cabinet meeting, is wholly untrue. Nor are the Cabinet divided as stated in the *Herald's* dispatches. Gov. FLOYD is erroneously represented as defending the right of and favorable to secession, while Gen. CASS is very open in his opposition to it; yet the latter does not believe the Union can be kept together by force.

The right of President BUCHANAN to entertain and carry out his own views is not questioned by any Cabinet officer, and he is preparing these views for his Message. While he will deny the right of peaceable secession, he will show that he has no legal power to prevent it. Independent of the difficulty of there being neither Federal Judge nor Marshal in South Carolina, the acts of 1795 and 1807, the only acts in force on the subject, give him no authority for using either the Militia or the Federal forces to enforce the execution of the United States laws, after Congress has been in session thirty days. The power must come from Congress. Such is the view of Mr. BUCHANAN, after a thorough examination of the subject by himself and Attorney-General BLACK, and on this he will act, without objection on the part of his Cabinet, sensation dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The impression is more firmly fixed here to-day than ever, that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. I am satisfied that the Cabinet has little hope of the reverse. The enlarged edition of the John Brown raid, now going on in Kansas, will still more inflame the public mind at the South, and the impression is, that unless the Northern States put down the brakes at once, the train must run off the track, with a general smash up.

Letters have been received here from many points at the South, stating that the Minute Men were secretly organizing to rally a large force at Washington on the 4th of March next, to attack the Wide Awakes, and by a general row to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. These Knights of the Bludgeon should remember the threats of Gen. DARKE, of Virginia, to march the Winchester Brigade to Washington and prevent the inauguration of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

It is an interesting fact that no census returns have been received from South Carolina. They have all been withheld. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

There have been no special meetings of the Cabinet to consider questions growing out of the secession movements. Harmony has hitherto characterised their proceedings. It was to-day authentically stated that nothing has recently occurred in their deliberations to produce distraction.

The resignation of the United States Marshal for South Carolina was received by the President to-day.

A. ARMSTRONG, of Georgia, has resigned as a Lieutenant of the Navy.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BANK SUSPENSION IN CHARLESTON—STEERAGE PASSENGERS SENT NORTH—COTTON DOWN.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Farmers' and Exchange Bank suspended to-day.

The steamship *Nashville* took out nearly 100 steerage passengers. About 300 more will be shipped this week. They came from the North, and will be sent back at the expense of the Steamship Company by order of the Mayor.

Cotton is still lower. Prices are irregular, and favor cash buyers half a cent. Moderate men think the suspension of Northern Banks will have an important and favorable effect against secession.

There has been a torch light procession to-night, with transparencies, and the motto, "The South must govern the South." There were also music and fireworks.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE LEGISLATURE TO CHOOSE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Gov. BROWN, in a special Message, in view of the election of LINCOLN, and to promote a union of sentiment in the State, incidentally advises the Legislature to elect electors on Saturday, which was adopted.

R. BARNWELL RHETT, E. RUFFIN and Gen. PILLOW have been invited to seats on the floor of the Senate.

Ex-Gov. McDONALD is quite feeble at Marietta, and could not go to Milledgeville to vote as a Breckinridge elector if the Legislature should select him.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess after the 1st of December, some think *sine die*, others to a fixed time, and others subject to a call of the Governor.

There was a killing frost at Augusta this morning.

FROM MARYLAND.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS BY THE BALTIMORE BANKS—STOCKS IMPROVED, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Banks to-day discounted to the extent of nearly a million dollars. The merchants are greatly relieved. There is no special demand for coin. Stocks are improved, but only in proportion to the relief from the suspension of the Banks. The general aspect of affairs is unchanged. W.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

THE BANKS PREPARED TO DISCOUNT FIVE MILLIONS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

No serious results have yet attended the financial pressure, and remittances from the hottest part of the South continue to come in as usual. The statements of repudiation by Southern creditors are untrue, so far as this city is concerned. Should the emergency require it, the Directors of all the Boston Banks propose to discount to the amount of five millions, which will speedily make money easy in this city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Bank Presidents met at noon, to consider the propriety of suspension, and resolved to suspend specie payments at 1 o'clock.

The action of the Bank Presidents in suspending specie payments at the present exigency, is generally regarded with favor by business men and the Press; it having been determined, as a precautionary measure, to enable Banks to expand their discounts, and as a preventive to the scenes of panic of 1857.

An immediate meeting of the Legislature is suggested for the double purpose of relieving the Banks from the operation of the banking laws, and considering the legislation of the State on the Fugitive Slave law.

The Bank of Chester County suspends specie payment to-morrow. All country Banks will probably take the same course.

Financial editors express the opinion that the condition of affairs this afternoon is evidence of a healthy state of trade and cheerfulness among business men. There has been more discounting to-day than for any day during the last two weeks. The Banks are manifesting every disposition to accommodate. No failures are reported. Quotations for specie are unsettled, but may be rated at from 3 to 5 per cent., the latter for small purchases.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

SUSPENSIONS IN NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND WHEELING.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The branches of the Virginia Bank at Norfolk and Portsmouth have suspended specie payment.

The Farmers' Bank of Norfolk has also suspended specie payment.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The banks of this city suspended specie payment this morning.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The District of Columbia Banks suspended specie payments to-day. There is no panic.

FROM ALABAMA.

CHOOSING DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION—THE UNION ELEMENT—PROBABILITIES OF SECESSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

A caucus meeting was held at the capitol this afternoon for the purpose of appointing delegates for the city and county of Montgomery, to the Convention to be held in January. As the choice of these delegates is probably equivalent to their election, and as this meeting will illustrate the feeling of the vicinity, it may not be without interest to give it a more than passing notice.

With an amiable obedience to the immemorial custom in gatherings of this kind, several hours were occupied in the discussion of the platform. This discussion, which resulted in leaving unchanged the resolutions first proposed, revealed a fact usually overlooked here in the picture of the coming changes and the future independency. There are two infusible parties. No force of reason can unite, really, the old Whig element and the excited followers of the Democracy. The resolutions proposed as the platform of the meeting were just ambiguous enough to admit of the question, whether it was to be construed as meaning that *the State would, under all circumstances, bind herself to secede*, or as meaning simply that she would withdraw *on condition* of a favorable coöperation of other States. Sides were taken on this question, which, for a time, threatened to divide the meeting; but the general desire for unanimity finally carried the resolution each, side holding to his own construction.

As an advocate of the latter construction and a probable delegate to the Convention, Col. T. H. WATTS, a representative of the conservative party, but an unconcealed partisan of the secession movement, and now one of the most popular men of the State, was called upon to state his views. He declared himself strongly and fully in favor of secession; still he admitted that should South Carolina only withdraw, he would "hesitate." Hence he is what is called a coöperationist; you will become familiar with this term perhaps.

Mr. YANCEY appeared as an advocate of the opinion that this State ought to secede, even if all others should remain in the Union; that the question of union with other States of similar interests was a side consideration, having nothing to do with the imperative duty imposed upon Alabama to protect her own "honor." He mentioned a letter which he had received from New-York deprecating the secession of the South, stating that such a course would bring the North to bankruptcy—an idea regarded with peculiar favor by all parties here. In fact, nothing gives more general satisfaction, and is received with more unquestioning belief, than this "starving out the North," as it is called. All look with confident expectation to see the operatives (and what Southerner questions that this class comprehends seven-eighths of the population of the North?) rising up in civil war for want of labor and bread. Every reference to secession was received with the most tumultuous applause. The meeting was closed with the election of Col. WATTS and Mr. YANCEY as representatives of the county. The strongest hopes were entertained by all the more thoughtful of the citizens—all those who, looking forward to secession as a certainty, desire still that it may be done with all the lights of calm, unbiased reason—the conservative, middle-aged and property-holding men—that Mr. YANCEY would not receive an appointment to this Convention. The fact is, this gentleman is not popular in any sympathetic sense of the term; his elegant rhetoric excites admiration, and gives him almost unbounded influence in a popular assembly, but no friends; and the desire is to put the decision of this question out of the hands of the politicians.

The difficulties in the money market seem increasing—if it is possible to compare two periods in which which there is no other currency than credit. This under ordinary circumstances might seem sufficient to insure the continuance of the Union, but arguments of this kind, however good in times of quiet, are good for nothing, as grounds of inference now, first, because all are too much excited to notice them, and because an unbiased statement of the question of interest does not and cannot come to the people. The idea of secession is fast growing familiar, and some have so far accustomed themselves to the thought of a peaceful and legalized withdrawal, that they begin to discuss the question of their rights to the public lands.

At this time of flippant prophecies, when every man seems to have an oracle in his own house, it may seem like an assumption of modesty, on my part, to say that I cannot decide what will be the action of this State; advices from the surrounding country give indications of a Union element in the population where it is least expected; still with the present state of public sentiment, I cannot see how it will be possible for a Convention to meet here and decide otherwise than for immediate secession.

Members of Congress will all return to Washington at least until the 4th of March. ALABAMA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Register*, after asking the question, "What claim has South Carolina on the coöperation of North Carolina?" proceeds as follow:

"This is a question which it well becomes every North Carolinian to ask himself. It is manifest that in her secession move South Carolina has taken counsel only of what she deemed her interests, and has not paid the slightest attention to the interests of other States. She wants *free trade and cheap negroes*, and she secedes that she may get them. As far as North Carolina is concerned, we do not remember to have seen her name mentioned in any of the speeches and proceedings in South Carolina. It is *Carolina* and the Cotton States all the time, and the existence of North Carolina as a member of this Confederacy has been ignored by her arrogant and pretentious neighbor. Why, then, should North Carolina tuck herself to the tail of the great (!) *nation* of South Carolina, and share the fate which her enormous follies will bring on her? North Carolina, we apprehend, is not so enamored of either free trade or *cheap* negroes as to leave the Union to get them. Her interests are exactly the other way in every particular, and if the great nation (!) of Carolina consults her interests, why may not her more modest and unpretending neighbor consult her interests?"

THE NEW KANSAS TROUBLES.

Preparations of the Missourians for Defence—The Intentions of Montgomery and his Jay-hawkers—Call for U. S. Troops.

WARSAW, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A mass meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing a military company to go, if necessary, to the aid of our brothers on the border. Resolutions were passed; among them the following:

Resolved, That we do not desire in any way to interfere with Kansas Territory or its citizens, while they confine themselves to their own soil, but we owe to the citizens of our own State a duty when assailed by a band of midnight assassins, which we pledge ourselves to perform.

Resolved, That in our opinion the President should at once take such decided and prompt action in the enforcement of the laws, and suppression of outlaws, as the exigency of the times demands, and that it is the duty of the Governor of Missouri at once to send men and arms along our Western border, to protect our citizens and enforce the laws.

Various Committees were appointed, when the meeting adjourned until next Saturday.

The following handbill is now circulating through the country.

TO ARMS!

WARSAW, Nov. 22.

Our State has been invaded, and our friends murdered, by a band of Abolitionists from Kansas. Under the lead of MONTGOMERY, Fort Scott has been taken by them, the Circuit Court has been broken up, and some of the Grand Jury and citizens murdered. Missouri is threatened. A military company is to be formed on Saturday next, and let the people come in *en masse*. Our country is in danger. Rally! rally! Let us prepare to defend our homes.

(Signed,)

D. C. BALLOU,	D. F. ALEXANDER,
MARK L. MEANS,	J. E. B. BARKLEY,
JAMES ATKINSON,	Committee.

Col. ROBBERTS, of Vernon, passed Oceola yesterday as a messenger to the Governor for aid.

It was rumored on the streets to-day, but since denied, that BALLS' mills, in Vernon County, had been burned by MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY declares that he intends carrying on the war until he frees every negro in Southwest Missouri. Large quantities of guns, revolvers, cutlasses, and other war implements have been shipped to Kansas as "food for the suffering." They were sent from the East. Unless the President sends out troops to take and hang MONTGOMERY and his men, we may expect for many months a reign of terror on the border.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 22.

In view of the present state of affairs in Southern Kansas, a call has been issued for a public meeting to sustain Gov. MEDARY, in enforcing law and order in the Territory. The call is signed by a number of prominent citizens, who have heretofore acted with the Free State and Republican Parties.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Dr. MASSEY, of Fort Scott, arrived here this evening. He left Fort Scott on Tuesday last. The rumors of the burning of the town on Monday night are incorrect. He confirms the accounts of the murder of five men, and the capture of others, who have probably met the same fate.

Capt. MONTGOMERY and his gang of jay Hawkers are well armed with Sharpe's rifles and navy revolvers. They have plundered the town of Paris and arrested many of its citizens.

The people have petitioned the Secretary of the Territory, in the absence of Gov. MEDARY, to come to their assistance with Federal troops.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

Personal Observations of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Winter of 1856 I was in Kansas, and there had opportunity to learn the dissatisfaction then felt by the people with their "Territorial Kansas Committee," touching the distribution of relief raised East and sent into the Territory. My purpose here is not to criticise that Committee, or express any opinion about it, or any of its members: I allude to the dissatisfaction merely; and to this just to assure the country that the people in Kansas have this time managed the relief matter for themselves. Where organizations exist, the people of the township select their Township Committee, and the collective Township Committee of any county from the County Committee. It is with these Committees of the people that Gen. S. C. POMEROY, at Atchison, deals; they come up from all parts of the Territory—from the extreme portions, even—some of them from a distance of 100 miles!

The only motive I had in selecting Atchison as the seat of distribution, was because this city is the only one in Kansas which has a railroad connection through the whole year, in Winter as well as Summer. It is the last place westward reached by the "iron horse." Into this place the good people of Illinois, especially the generous souls of Galesburgh and Knoxville, are now pouring car-loads of provisions, asking of us to pay freights only, and purchase meal sacks—the least, surely, that we can do besides sending clothing.

As to clothing, (and while on this subject we do not propose to take charge of any *private donation*,) whatever is sent to Atchison must be for *general* distribution, and it must be new clothing, or goods suitable for clothing.

I observe that the American and United States Express Companies, with very commendable kindness of heart, (and proving, too, that "corporations" *have* "souls!") advertise that they will convey money or clothing to Leavenworth, free of charge, if for the destitute in Kansas, and consigned to the "Central Relief Committee of Leavenworth." Here seems to be a way opened for those who have friends in Kansas, and who wish to send to them specially. Let me utter here a word of caution to those who avail themselves of this excellent and timely mode of relieving their suffering friends: be careful to *direct your packages plainly* and accompany each package with *a letter to the Central Committee at Leavenworth*, distinctly stating your wishes in regard to the package; at the same time, also, inform your friends, by mail, of what you have done.

Now, as to the work at Atchison, under the supervision of my excellent friend POMEROY; the good people East, when they read in the papers of the carloads of provisions arriving at Atchison for the starving, feel, I doubt not, quite delighted to know that so much is being done. But who knows *how* it is done? *Who* pays freights? Who is at Atchison and at Winthrop, opposite Atchison, with his own team, hauling all the freight himself, and at his office in Atchison listening to the accumulating tales of sorrow that press daily upon him? Did anybody ever pause a moment to reflect that this generous souled man might need help? That it is quite enough for him to devote all his days and much of his nights to this relief-work, free of all charge, without asking him to buy meal sacks and pay freights?

Let me ask the attention of the humane reader to the following extracts from private letters received from him by me from time to time. A more vivid picture of the actual condition of things in the famine land will be thus obtained than by any word painting of mine—for the sketches of my friend are from nature, taken on the spot.

Under date of Oct. 31, he thus writes: "I am now out of pocket about $400. Two carloads have just arrived. . . . . My office is filled daily with applicants; the cold weather and rains are making our people frantic!"

Two days later, he thus writes:

"How glad I was to get your telegram to-day, and THEODORE's contribution of $200. It was a god-send! just in time to pay freights. Illinois is in earnest to supply us. Cases of suffering meet me daily. There are a hundred now where there was one when you were here. God only knows what January and February will bring forth."

Two days later he thus writes:

"Your telegram to-day, to draw for $400, was just in season. It brought me out all straight, and made me feel light again. This is Saturday night late. I have not yet left my office; and such a day as this has been! Thirty-two applications for aid! *Two* young ladies, not over eighteen years of age, came a long way to see what could be done for their little brothers and sisters at home; one of them said she had never known a sorrow until now. 'I can stand anything,' said she, '*but hunger!*' She came from a township not yet organized; so I employed her to do this work, and gave her some of the statistical blanks, prepared by you while here. She very gladly took hold of the work, and added, 'I will furnish you, Sir, with a list of the little children who cannot come to Sabbath-school for want of *shoes* and *clothing*.' Ah, my dear HYATT, how I thought of the happy Sabbath-school children that I had often seen and addressed by hundreds in Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Springfield and Northampton, and knew well how gladly they would respond to a contribution for *shoes* for the little barefeet that are already reddened with the frosts of an approaching Winter! One local Methodist preacher has *nine* children in this county, and *not shoes for any of them!*

Garments for children could be made here in almost any of the destitute families if they had the *materials*, simple and warm. But boxes of shoes are a great desideratum; they are indispensable.

Meal-sacks we want very much, or cloth to make them of. *Woolen blankets* are invaluable here, as you know, from severe experience in '56. In short, my dear HYATT, the whole Territory, who are poor, are *looking to us!* and having begun, we cannot look back! * * * Your funds have just kept me so far. If your own purse had not been *deep* and *free*, we should have had to *stop* last week. The moment I refuse to pay for and take the car off the hands of the Railroad Company at Winthrop, that moment the contract for low freights is broken; you know our contract for *low* freights is only by the *car-load*, and I have it all to handle myself, and bring across the ferry from Winthrop to Atchison. * * *

There are a hundred '*carpet-bag*' men running through the States who don't understand their business, and in many instances what they send won't be worth the freight it costs. * * * I am still begging *meal-sacks* and sending them to Illinois. They have promised to fill all I send. I can put corn and potatoes down here from the center of Illinois at less than half price; less than twenty-five cents per bushel! and if you and our good friends East can *pay freights*, and can *hold out*, all Kansas can be supplied! Not one bushel of grain need be *purchased*. It will all be given! All; if we can only pay for *meal-sacks and freights!*"

I am in every good work, yours sincerely,
S. C. POMEROY.

I desire very much, Mr. Editor, to tell your readers something of the poor people in Southern Kansas, whose homes are about being sold out by Government. Nine thousand people starving in the dead of Winter, to be turned upon the bleak prairies to perish! But I fear to make this article too long, and, with your permission, will state the facts in another communication.

I wish to state distinctly, that I do not believe Mr. BUCHANAN is *intentionally* a party to this cruel transaction. He does not see affairs as they really are. But I feel well assured that the selling of the lands in the Fort Scott District is the work of *a nest of conspirators at Fort Scott*; a set of heartless *speculators*, who, to carry out their purposes, would embroil the country again in civil war, if no other means can avail.

THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S CONTRIBUTION.

In proof of the kind disposition of the President toward the starving people of Kansas, I submit the following, which is a copy of his check:

$100.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

MESSRS. RIGGS & CO.: Pay to the order of THADDEUS HYATT one hundred dollars, my subscription for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM, OFFERING $1,000 WORTH OF TICKETS FOR THE BENEFIT OF KANSAS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Friday, Nov. 9.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq.: Dear Sir—If they can be made available, I will contribute $1,000 worth of admission tickets to the Museum, for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. These tickets will each be good for one admission at any one time. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

MR. HYATT'S REPLY.

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Your very kind note of the 9th inst. I have just received. In the midst of the dreadful apathy that prevails, I am rejoiced to find one sympathizing heart responding so nobly to the cry of the suffering. I accept your generous offer, and, in the name of 30,000 starving Americans, return you thanks and blessings.

I am sincerely your friend,
THADDEUS HYATT.

No. 46 Morton-street, Nov. 13.

The four thousand tickets thus generously contributed by Mr. BARNUM are for sale at the offices of the *Tribune*, TIMES, *World* and *Sun*; each ticket, bearing the signature of Mr. HYATT, admits one person, and the price paid for it may be 25 cents or $25, as the purchaser feels moved to give.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ATCHISON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

According to official reports of the Kansas Relief Committee there have been, so far, distributed from this point 76,550 pounds of provisions, consisting flour, meal, beans and potatoes. Applications have been received and supplied from 20 counties. They state that although they have so far been able to at least supply something to every one bringing proper credentials that they are yet unable to meet all demands presented, and there are urgent calls for further and immediate supplies. Supplies are given as far as they go to all bringing proper credentials; receipts only being given to fasten the responsibility of anything misapplied. Six teams left to-day with provisions for Southern Kansas, from where most of the applications come.

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Conventions in the four Councilmanic Districts met last evening.

In the First District no nominations were made. Adjourned to Monday.

In the Second District the following were nominated: Tenth Ward, Thomas G. Hall; Eleventh Ward, Joseph L. Perley; Thirteenth Ward, Henry S. Jennings; Seventeenth Ward, Isaac McGay; Thirteenth Ward, Henry A. Smith; Eleventh Ward, Simon Hazelton.

In the Third District the following nominations were made: A. H. Keech, Ninth Ward; Abraham Lent, Fifteenth Ward; Harvey T. Cleveland, Fifteenth Ward; —— Van Orton, Sixteenth Ward; John D. Ottiwell, Eighteenth Ward; Thomas Stevenson, Eighteenth Ward.

In the Fourth District the following nominations were made: Charles McCarthy, Nineteenth Ward; Jonathan T. Trotter, Twelfth Ward; Daniel E. Gavit, Twentieth Ward; George T. Burns, Twenty-second Ward; John Marshall, Twenty-first Ward; C. C. Pinckney, Twenty-first Ward.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions met last evening and nominated candidates or adjourned as follows:

Dist.
1..Adjourned to Monday evening.
3..John T. Henry.
5..Laurence M. Van Wart.
7..Adjourned to Saturday evening.
9..Adjourned to the call of the Chair.
11..Alexander Freer.
13..Peter Masterson.
15..Andre Froment.
17..Henry W. Genet.

The American Sunday-School Union at Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your dispatch from Charleston in this morning's issue in reference to the American Sunday-School Union, is liable to be misunderstood. This Society owns no Depository nor has any official representative in that city. The mistake doubtless arose from the fact that formerly it sustained a branch depository in that city, which, however, was sold several years since to a bookseller.

J. H. BURTIS.
Assoc. Sec. Missions American S. S. Union.
No. 599 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 22, 1860.

MR. FLETCHER'S LECTURES.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, commences this evening his series of five of lectures on topics of foreign travel and observation. He is a very attractive speaker, and his lectures are among the most delightful entertainments of the season. They are delivered at the Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *St. Louis*, yesterday, was lady FRANKLIN, who is gone to the Pacific Coast, stopping a short time at Rio Janeiro on her way.

DONATION.—The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars from Mrs. L., one of the readers of the TIMES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Prompt Preparations to Suppress the Kansas Outbreak—Army Movements—Court-Martial—Assignments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Adjutant-General has just telegraphed to Gen. HARNEY to proceed immediately to Fort Scott, with two light batteries and one company of infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, and two companies of cavalry and three of infantry at Fort Riley—total 500 men—with instructions to exercise his own judgment as to the most expeditious manner of wiping out MONTGOMERY and his marauders; but at all hazards to exterminate them.

Col. CHESTER WALBRIDGE, the father of Gen. WALBRIDGE of New-York, died this forenoon at Ingleside, near this city, after a painful illness of several weeks. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Washington. Gen. W. has been here for several weeks.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Capt. VAN BOKKELEN has been adjourned to Albuquerque.

Brevet Maj. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Six months leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Col. GROSMAN.

Capt. WM. MAYNADIER is assigned to the Ordnance Bureau, in the absence of Col. CRAIG, charged with inspection duties.

Capt. JONES, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to inspection duty, and will report to Gen. CHURCHILL, in this city.

Capt. SETH WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, is relieved from duty on the Pacific, and is assigned to the Head-quarters of the Department of the West, where he will report on the 17th proximo. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The President to-day received the dispatch of Judge WILLIAMS, from Warsaw, acquainting him with the alarming state of affairs in Kansas. Additional orders have been transmitted to Gen. HARNEY to resort to all the available means within his reach to crush the insurgents.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the week ending on Monday, were $1,432,000, including $400,000 only from the customs. The drafts paid amounted to about $2,000,000, a portion for the redemption of treasury notes, leaving subject to draft $3,195,000.

The amount of lands sold, during the year ending with June, was 3,467,000 acres, and the amount received therefor, $1,844,000.

Movements of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN arrived this morning, and was presented to Mr. LINCOLN, GEO. W. GAGE, of the Tremont House, performing the ceremony. This forenoon the President and Vice-President elect, and other members of the party, visited the Wigwam and new Post-office. This afternoon they have been attending to business of a private nature. To-morrow they will have a public reception in the Tremont House parlors between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Mr. HAMLIN and Senator TRUMBULL leave on Saturday for Washington, the former going direct, and the latter *via* New-York. Several politicians are here from different parts of the Union; none, however, of any prominence.

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The New Mexican Mail arrived this evening, a day behind time, having been detained by heavy snow storms from Santa Fé to the crossing of the Arkansas river, and from there the roads are in very bad condition.

News had reached Santa Fé from the volunteers in pursuit of the Navajo Indians. The campaign was very successful, and a large number of Indians were killed and taken prisoners, and more stock captured than they were able to take care of, also sufficient corn to last them through the Winter. They have applied for more men to take care of the stock.

The soldiers from HATCH's ranch made an attack on some Camanche Indians that came into Chapito to trade. They fired on them while they were at the trading house, and then took all their horses and left. The horses were sold in Santa Fé, a few days ago. Since that the Indians have retaliated by going in open day to HATCH's ranch, and driving off 460 Government beef cattle.

The *Gazette* is out in a long article condemning the soldiers in their attack upon a small band of peaceable Indians who came in to trade, with no intention of committing any depredations.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull, and money scarce.

There is no news from the Plains of special importance.

Conflagrations.

THE RECENT FIRE AT LACONIA, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The fire at Meredith Bridge (Laconia) yesterday morning, destroyed thirty-five buildings, including four brick blocks. The total loss is $125,000; insurance, $60,000. Many families are left destitute and homeless.

FIRE AT ALBANY, GA.

ALBANY, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A fire occurred here on the 19th inst., destroying SHAW's carriage repository; HILL, WRIGHT & MARSHALL's carriage shop, and two brick stores occupied by GRASS & BRIDENBACK. Loss over the insurance, $13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A fire broke out this morning at 5 o'clock in the paint and oil store of O. F. FULLER & Co., on Franklin-street. Their stock was entirely consumed. Loss, $60,000; insured for $45,000. The building was owned by HUGH BARKLEY, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $18,000; insured for $10,000. During the fire an explosion took place in the store, which prostrated the walls and crushed two frame buildings adjoining. Loss on these $2,500.

The California Pony Express.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Pony Express with California dates of the 10th inst., passed Fort Kearney at 4 o'clock this morning, but the agent of the Press at that station failed to obtain possession of the public news report. The Press, as well as the public, are under heavy obligations to Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJOR & Co., the gentlemanly and efficient managers of the Pony Express, and they will, we doubt not, give such orders to their assistants as will effectually prevent the recurrence of the present and past omissions to deliver the public news from the Pacific to the nearest telegraph station, which at present is at Fort Kearney.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the Pennsylvania Railroad is blocked with local freight here, and is refusing to receive from the West, is unfounded. Every ton of East bound produce is dispatched daily; no accumulation exists, and no fear of any need be apprehended.

Complimentary Levee to Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A complimentary levee was given to Gov. BANKS and lady, last night, by the citizens of Waltham, irrespective of party, at which the Governor was presented with a service of silver plate, and Mrs. BANKS a valuable gold watch. The contemplated departure of Gov. BANKS for the West, causes much regret among his neighbors.

Thanksgiving in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, the 29th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State of Missouri.

The Edinburgh Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a screw steamer passed here, going east, supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Nov. 22—12:30.

There are yet no signs of the steamer *Africa* off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst.

Wind light from S.W. Weather clear.

HOW THEY DO THINGS AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Inspectorship up at Auction—A Japanese Gas Speculation, and how it Failed.

As a means of throwing some possible light over the mysterious disappearance of fifty thousand dollars from the treasury of the Artisans' Bank a few days prior to that action by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen which transferred the City funds into the keeping of said Bank, we propose to submit, with names and dates, the facts in an action now pending before the Supreme Court of this City, in which Mr. WM. MONTEITH, late a School Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward, appears by his Attorneys, Messrs. SHELDON and THAYER, of 150 Nassau-street, and demands judgment for $200 against Mr. ZACHARIAH E. SIMMONS, of Broadway, said sum being claimed as commission, at one per cent., on a loan of $20,000, which Mr. MONTEITH alleges that he procured for Mr. SIMMONS. If Mr. MONTEITH's statements be correct, and he is a man who has occupied a prominent position in the political world and a fair one in the social, we shall have at last arrived at the definite solution of many mysteries in City Democratic politics.

Mr. MONTEITH, it appears, was an ardent and active supporter of Mayor WOOD in the Twentieth Ward, and expended considerable sums to advance the political fortunes of that gentleman. So much did he spend, in fact, that his means became a little embarrassed; and immediately after the Mayor's installation, last January, Mr. MONTEITH applied to him for a place in the City Inspector's Department, which had been promised to him some time in the June of 1859 by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, then occupying rooms over the Bank of the Republic, at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street. The request made by Mr. MONTEITH last January was refused, Mr. WOOD saying that he would ask no favor of the City Inspector—that he would rather pay any salaries he had promised out of his own pocket, and that he would have the City Inspector turned out of office before a week.

This was cold comfort to Mr. MONTEITH, who now began prospecting around the City Hall for a chance to invest; nor in this search was he long delayed. Some mysterious friends, who were intimate both with himself and the Mayor, advised him to see Brother BENJAMIN WOOD on the subject, assured that BENJAMIN's good heart and liberal nature could not resist a claim in itself so just. This Mr. MONTEITH was preparing to do, when a lawyer of his acquaintance, who professed intimacy with the proper manner of pulling the ropes, suggested that it would be better and safer to apply to Mr. ZACHARIAH E. SIMMONS, who is believed to be Mr. B. WOOD's private partner, and who is also believed to carry on the general management of the City "policy" business on the third floor, over MEALIO's hat-store, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street.

This suggestion was adopted, and at the place named Mr. MONTEITH was met by Messrs. SIMMONS and B. WOOD, who both professed themselves most anxious to serve him, suggesting at the same time that he could make money more easily than by drudgery as a clerk in any of the City Departments. The policy business, strange to say, was not the path which they pointed out as likely to lead Mr. MONTEITH to rapid fortune. But Mr. SIMMONS announced that the Mayor had made him a present of the City Inspectorship to do what he pleased with it; that he was afraid to take it himself, being much occupied in his own business, and also fearing that his partnership with BENJAMIN WOOD might be severely commented upon. He, therefore, would give away his influence in securing the place, to any gentleman of wealth who would be so obliging as to advance him the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with an understanding that this loan should never be asked for if the place were conferred by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The advantages to Mr. MONTEITH in this proposed arrangement were tempting, for beside a large bonus promised him, he could doubtless make terms with the future City Inspector as to a prominent and lucrative position for himself. Eagerly, therefore, he assured Messrs. SIMMONS and BENJAMIN WOOD that he would find a man to suit their purposes; and in a very few days from that date, he brought down with him to the policy-office a wealthy and prominent manufacturer residing in one of the up-town Wards of the City, who desired to emerge into public life with all the glory of holding a prominent place as the dispenser (under the Mayor's orders) of very considerable Democratic patronage.

Negotiations lingered along between this gentleman and Messrs. SIMMONS and B. WOOD, until the 4th day of last February, when the candidate for City Inspector appeared in the office of Mr. Z. E. SIMMONS, accompanied by his book-keeper and Mr. MONTEITH, and then and there handed to Mr. SIMMONS, through his book-keeper, a certified check for $10,000—being half payment in advance for the promised place; Mr. SIMMONS at the same time handing to this candidate's book-keeper two notes for $5,000 each, drawn by Mr. B. WOOD and payable at three and six months. It was, of course, the understanding that these notes should be destroyed whenever the drawer of the certified check was appointed to the office of City Inspector, and that he should then, also, pay down an additional sum of $10,000, giving a receipt in full for all indebtedness. The book-keeper who was present at this interview was not regularly taken into the secret by Messrs. WOOD and SIMMONS, but he knew it in advance from his employer and MONTEITH.

So far all went well, but the City Inspectorship was not handed over as bargained for. Messrs. B. WOOD and Z. E. SIMMONS at first excused themselves for the delay by alleging that it would not be safe to remove DELAVAN while the State Legislature was in session. The moment that body had adjourned all would be right. But even after the Legislature had adjourned no appointment was made, Messrs. WOOD and SIMMONS now apologizing for the non-fulfillment of their agreement by dwelling on the difficulty they found in "making it all right with the Aldermen." They offered, however, to have the check-drawer appointed President of the Croton Board, in place of Alderman THOMAS STEPHENS, if that would satisfy him; and they also pressed him eagerly to invest the $10,000 in stock of the Mayor's daily organ. Mr. B. WOOD represented that in case of Judge DOUGLAS' election, that journal would become his official organ and entitled to all the public printing—an event which would at once make the $10,000 worth of stock worth $40,000 or $50,000 at the lowest.

But the gentleman had seen enough of politics and politicians to become a little disgusted. He insisted on specific performance of contract, and demanded either to have his money refunded or the place of City Inspector conferred on him. He positively declined entering into a speculation for supplying a much needed modern improvement to the streets and houses of Jeddo, in Japan,—Mr. B. WOOD dwelling rapturously on the influence which his brother, the Mayor, could not fail to exercise over the Japanese princes on their arrival in this City. There can be no use in concealing that this speculation was one in gas, Mr. B. WOOD stating in presence of a prominent publisher, Mr. MONTEITH, and his brother, HENRY WOOD, at his residence in Massoit, that he thought the applicant for the City Inspectorship could make a fortune in a single year by getting the Mayor to secure for him from the Japanese Ambassadors an interest in the future gas-works of Jeddo and Hako-da-di. Mr. MONTEITH, it should be said, was then at Mr. B. WOOD's house as bearer of a very curious scientific instrument, which the candidate for City Inspector and the gas monopoly of Japan, was then making a present to Mr. B. WOOD for his private use.

To make a long story short, *the City Inspectorship was not given, nor has the whole of the $10,000 been returned.* The first note of $5,000 was finally paid by Mr. B. WOOD, and $2,000 have since been extracted on the second note for $5 000. For the balance still due on the certified check given to Mr. SIMMONS, the late candidate for City Inspectorship now holds a note of Mr. B. WOOD's, dated last September, and payable four months from date—the Croton Board, the Japanese Gas speculation, and the stock in the Mayor's daily organ, all failing to make the inexorable ex-candidate cease to pursue his claim. It is for his agency in securing this loan of $20,000—$10,000 down, and $10,000 to be paid on performance—that Mr. MONTEITH is now suing, through Messrs. SHELDON & THAYER, for recovery of $200.

We submit that these particulars furnish a case to which it is eminently proper that the attention of the Grand Jury and District-Attorney should be directed.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

TOTAL VOTE FOR EACH CANDIDATE.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the Chair, and proceeded to add up the votes polled for the various candidates in the City and County of New-York. After a session of about two hours, the Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day, when the count will be continued until completed. The following summing up of the votes polled for each candidate is as nearly correct as need be, and will be found to vary but little, if any, from the official count, which will be declared to-day.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Fusion, 62,468; Republican, 33,290.

GOVERNOR.

Morgan, 33,692; Kelly, 56,062; Brady, 3,834; scattering, 131.

CONGRESSMEN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Wood, 5,912; Williamson, 4,585; Savage, 655; scattering, 46. Wood over Williamson, 1,327.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Kerrigan, 5,145; Tuomey, 3,987; Commerford, 3,324; scattering, 64. Kerrigan over Tuomey, 1,156.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Including Williamsburgh,) Wall, 6,877; Taylor, 6,811; Duffy, 3,065; scattering, 130. Wall over Taylor, 66.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Cochrane, 6,374; Conkling, 6,526; Chanler, 5,724; scattering, 107. Conkling over Cochrane, 152.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Ward, 10,814; Dow, 8,417; scattering, 306. Ward over Dow, 2,397.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delaplaine, 13,576; Wakeman, 9,317; scattering, 106. Delaplaine over Wakeman, 4,259.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Callahan, 1,330; Smith, 984; Fitzgibbons, 46; Gardiner, 1,171; scattering, 1.2. Callahan over Gardner, 159.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Walsh, 2,239; Tuthill, 362, Fitzgerald, 1,308; scattering, 102. Walsh over Fitzgerald, 931.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Woodruff, 2,361; Woodworth, 612; Gibson, 1,711; Burns, 260; scattering, 104. Woodruff over Gibson, 650.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Kinney, 1,969; Hopps, 1,962; McCauley, 1,332; Mulligan, 309; O'Shea, 265; scattering, 674. Kinney over Hopps, 7.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Shaw, 2,553; Blauvelt, 2,113; Hall, 1,296; scattering, 186. Shaw over Blauvelt, 440.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Webster, 4,865; Frazer, 1,973; scattering, 314. Webster over Frazer, 2,892.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Young, 3,383; Greene, 2,654; scattering, 96. Young over Greene, 729.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Reiley, 1,695; Bogart, 1,342; Lewis, 293; Hanson, 430; Craft, 2,253; Dunn, 248; scattering, 222. Craft over Reiley, 569.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Caffrey, 2,140; Ramsey, 822; Sherwood, 2,558; scattering, 56. Sherwood over Caffrey, 418.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Cozzens, 3,113; Boyd, 2,122; scattering, 93. Cozzens over Boyd, 991.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Hardy, 3,060; McKonkey, 1,109; Tucker, 1,443; Hooper, 1,145; scattering, 45. Hardy over Tucker, 1,617.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Lambrecht, 2,164; Campbell, 2,036; Smith, 2,058; scattering, 40. Lambrecht over Smith, 106.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Higgins, 1,650; Ward, 1,404; Birdsall, 1,909; scattering, 28. Birdsall over Higgins, 259.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Hutchings, 2,761; Fonda, 2,020; Voorhies, 774; Murray, 632; scattering, 44. Hutchings over Fonda, 741.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Varian, 3,229; Johnson, 2,319; scattering, 53. Varian over Johnson, 910.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Arcularius, 1,208; McCabe, 1,161; Crandall Rich, 443; John Burke, 34; scattering, 39. Arcularius over McCabe, 47.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Jones, 1,358; Cumming, 1,002; Ingraham, 645; scattering, 24. Jones over Cumming, 356.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Geo. G. Barnard, 53,738; Benj. W. Bonney, 37,052; John Leveridge, 152; scattering, 406. Barnard over Bonney, 16,686.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.

J. W. White, 35,034; M. Ulshoeffer, 33,181; F. A. Talmadge, 23,181. White over Ulshoeffer, 1,853.

RECORDER.

J. T. Hoffman, 38,726; T. B. Van Buren, 33,150; A. B. Russell, 18,657. Hoffman over Van Buren, 5,576.

CITY JUDGE.

John H. McCunn, 42,060; John Sedgwick, 39,387; J. R. Livingston, 6,687.

REGISTER.

John Keyser, 34,611; M. T. Brennan, 25,786; Jas. Lynch, 31,537. Keyser over Lynch, 2,774.

SUPERVISOR.

W. R. Stewart, 32,991; S. Ely, Jr., 30,510; C. Schwarzwaelder, 25,640. Stewart over Ely, 2,481.

SURROGATE.

Edward C. West, 57,229; David R. Jacques, 33,390; scattering, 206. West over Jacques, 23,839.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE EXPENSES OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—RECEIPTS OF THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROADS.

This Board met last night, President PECK in the Chair.

Alderman BRADY presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Joint Special Committee appointed to receive and entertain the Japanese Embassy have failed to report a bill of items in detail of the expenses incurred by them in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the said Joint Special Committee, on the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, be and they are hereby directed to report in detail the items of expenditure incurred by them in receiving and entertaining the said Japanese Ambassadors, forthwith, if prepared; if not, then that the said Special Committee be and they are hereby directed to report such detailed items of expenditure at the next meeting of the Board.

Adopted without debate.

Alderman BRADY moved for the discharge of the Committee appointed for investigating the security of the City deposits in the hands of the City Chamberlain. Carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting the monthly statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from July 1 to Nov. 1, as follows:

	Sixth-avenue.	Eighth-avenue.
July	$30,563 11	$39,610 03
August	29,691 44	33,644 42
September	32,038 87	34,525 11
October	34,578 22	35,054 56
Totals	$126,871 64	$142,854 12

There being no other business for transaction, the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—REMONSTRANCE FROM SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—COENTIES REEF TO BE REMOVED.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening. In the absence of the President, Councilman ROLLWAGON was called to the Chair.

A communication from the Superior Court in answer to the remonstrance of the Supreme Court, relative to the contemplated change in the rooms of the two Courts, was read, and referred to the Law Committee. The same disposition was made of a resolution offered by Councilman LENT, tendering the use of the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen to the Supreme Court, for holding General Term, as a compensation for giving up their present room to the Superior Court.

A communication from the Department of Finance announcing that the appropriation for paying the salaries of members of the Common Council was exhausted, was ordered on file.

A remonstrance from the Sixth-avenue Railroad against a pending resolution for paving Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, with Belgian pavement, (one-third of the expense thereof to be paid by the Railroad,) was referred.

The Board concurred to award the contract for removing Coenties Reef to the New-York Submarine Engineering Company for $18,750—the work to be finished in one year.

After some routine business of little general interest, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1861.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections was held, yesterday, at their rooms in Bond-street, SIMEON DRAPER, the President, in the chair.

A large number of communications were read and referred. The Committee of the Whole made their report, which contained, among other matters, the following items:

CITY PRISON.—Dr. A. B. HODGMAN has been appointed Physician at the City Prison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. COVEL. Dr. JOHN SIMMONS has been appointed Assistant Physician, at a compensation of $400 per annum. The sum of $145 has been appropriated to KEYSER & Co., for repairs of the roof.

From the 8th to the 26th instant, inclusive, 416 persons, male and female, have been transferred to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of the total number 161 have been committed twice; 80 three times; 63 four times; 25 six times; 11 ten times; 6 fourteen times; 15 twenty times; 7 forty times; 2 fifty, and 2 sixty times; 163 were males, 253 females.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL.—All the Assistant Physicians of this institution are deemed deputies; the only compensation allowed to each is $216 per annum and board.

ALMS-HOUSE.—Eighty inmates have been sent to their homes in Europe from this institution, at their own request, they representing that they had friends there able and willing to take care of them. One of the keepers had been discharged and another has had his salary raised from $300 to $500.

Mrs. Frost has been appointed Matron in place of Mrs. Purdy.

WORK-HOUSE.—The Commissioners express their readiness to release from confinement all those who can furnish security against the violation of City Ordinances.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—J. S. Underhill was awarded a contract for furnishing an iron tank, at $295.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.—The proposition of E. V. Houghwout & Co. has been accepted for shafting, steam-pipes, &c., for $325; also the bid of Murphy & Co. for an iron tank and fixtures for $173. It was resolved that no officer or physician should be absent longer than 24 hours without permission of the Board.

The Commissioners, since their last report, have been strenuous in their efforts to carry out the stipulations as agreed upon with the Commissioners of Emigration for the adjustment of the unsettled claims between the two Boards, and it is with extreme regret that they are obliged again to notice the continued delinquency on the part of the latter to postpone, if not avoid, the fulfillment of the agreement entered into by their respective counsel. Appended are several letters from President DRAPER to the Commissioners of Emigration and their counsel in regard to the matter, but no notice has been taken of them.

The weekly statement shows that 7,659 are now inmates of the various Institutions, being an increase of 76 over previous report. During the week 42 have died, 1,386 have been discharged, 382 have been sent to Blackwell's Island, and six to State Prison.

Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board, submitted his annual estimates required for the support of the institutions during the coming year, asking appropriations of $699,375. The principal items being as follows:

Beef, fresh	$55,000	Lumber	$10,000
Beef, salt	6,000	Milk	15,000
Coal, Institutions and out-door poor	50,000	Mutton	8,000
Colored Home	13,500	Rice	10,000
Donations to out-door poor	25,000	Salaries—Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians, Clerks, &c.	125,000
Dry Goods	35,000	Commissioners	12,000
Flour to out-door poor	63,000	Shoes	10,000
Hardware, Iron and Steel	8,000	Sugar	16,000
		Tea	5,500

In addition to the foregoing, the following amounts are required for the objects specified, if esteemed upon further examination to be called for, by economy, necessity, or convenience:

For building a steamboat for ferry, and for conveying freight and passengers, towing of vessels to and from the City, to Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, thus abolishing the present system of transmission by ferry and steamboat, and making the force engaged in this business available for other purposes of labor	$15,000
For building Infants' Nursery on Blackwell's Island, to form part of the Almshouse, for that class of dependents heretofore placed at nurse in the City. By this provision they will be under the immediate supervision of responsible parties, and have the advantage of wholesome food, pure air and ventilation, and the care of efficient and reliable females	10,000
For erecting Gas Works and Fixtures on Blackwell's Island for new Island Hospital, and on Randall's Island	12,000
For the introduction of Washing Machinery at the several Institutions	2,500
For furniture for new Island Hospital	10,000
For extension of building for Lunatics, to replace the amount formerly appropriated for this object and expended by the late Board of Governors, necessarily required for the care and security of the Insane, and to relieve the overcrowded condition of the present Asylum	30,000
Total	$79,500

RECAPITULATION.

For support of the several Institutions, viz.: Food, clothing, coal, wood, donations, salaries, &c.	$589,875
For steamboat, buildings, gas works, washing machinery	79,500
Total	$669,375

These estimates are based upon the experience of past expenditures, which may be decreased by strict accountability, which it is hoped will pervade the official conduct of the Department throughout.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR 1860.

For support, &c.	$639,150	
For buildings, &c.	107,049	—$746,199

FOR 1861.

For support, &c.	$589,875	
For buildings, &c.	79,500	— 669,375
Decrease		$76,824

From the foregoing sum of $669,375, the amount which will accrue from Excise license fees, which is appropriated for the benefit of the poor, will be deducted, and the balance only will be raised from taxation on the real and personal property of the City—the amount realized from this source during the present year being nearly $40,000.

THE MURDER IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Coroner's Investigation Continued—Interesting Testimony of the Suspected Party.

Coroner WOOD, of Queens County, continued the investigation as to the murder of J. D. COLYER, at Shaw's Hotel, on Wednesday. District Attorney ARMSTRONG, who has taken a deep interest in this investigation from the first, conducted the examination. At 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer LATURVILLE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, brought JOSEPH LAMBERT, arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. COLYER, before the Coroner. LAMBERT manifested but little interest in the proceedings, and seemed in excellent spirits. He nodded to acquaintances with a smile, and his general conduct was that of an innocent man, if not, at least of one who did not realize the enormity of the offence with which he is charged.

As on previous days, there was a large crowd of people in attendance, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings; and while they seem to have taken it for granted that the prisoner is guilty of the murder, there were no public manifestations of their feelings, and the investigation proceeded without interruption. The grandfather of young LAMBERT and his uncle were present, with counsel, A. JACKSON HYATT, Esq., of Sing Sing, pending the investigation, but in no way dictated or interfered with the proceedings.

The following is the testimony in the case taken yesterday:

Mary E. Manner, sworn:—I reside in Union-place, New Lotts, with my brother, John Van Size; on Monday evening, the 12th of this month, there resided in that house Mr. Size, his wife, their little girl and Joseph Lambert; saw Lambert on the 12th; saw him at about two o'clock P. M.; I cannot tell to a minute; saw him again at twenty minutes to nine o'clock that night; I then opened the door and let him into the house; I knew the time, because my little brother had just told me what time it was; I had a light when I let Lambert in; he was not in a hurry; he came in as he usually did; do not know Officer Frost; don't know the officer who came to the house on Tuesday; there were two there—one with Mr. Conover; don't know that I should know him again; did not say to him that Lambert was in a hurry and frightened me; heard the knock at the door, and asked who was there; he said "Me," and I said "Oh, it is you Joe; I thought it was Lang, the constable;" he (Lang) had been there several times before; he replied, "No, it is me; is all the folks abed?" he passed up stairs, and I went up soon after him, and he met me at the head of the stairs and lighted his candle at my lamp, and then he passed through my brother's room, and up into the garret; I mean Mr. Van Size's room; after he had been up stairs a few minutes, he said, "Johnny, Johnny;" I opened the door and says, "What do you want, Jo?" he replied, "Tell Johnny to call me before he goes away, as I want to see him;" I then told Johnny's wife what Joe said; that is all that passed between me and Lambert that night; he had on a coat that he wore away, but of his pants I did not take notice; we were talking together no time at all before he went to bed; took no particular notice of him; his coat was buttoned about half way; I could see his shirt and collar; did not see him next morning; he went away before I was up, but it wasn't early; got up, I think, between six and half-past six o'clock; he had no overcoat; he wore his coat generally loose about the house; he wore the vest you have got here; I cannot tell particularly; that is what they say; don't know that I should know the vest if I should see it; have seen Lambert have a knife; believe they call it a dirk-knife; saw it, I think, the day or the second day after he had the muss on the road with them men; never saw it before then; that was the last time I saw it; it was then in his hand; he was a looking at it; don't recollect that he said anything in particular about it.

To Juror—Don't know what clothes he left behind at the house.

* *James Shaler*, sworn—I reside at Mr. Tierney's house; was at his store the night that Colyer was murdered; left there near upon 7 o'clock; left there Mr. Colyer; Thomas Seaman came away with me, and two or three others; never saw Lambert at all that evening.

Joseph Lambert, sworn: I reside in Sing Sing; have resided here, (in East New-York,) for two or three years back; have no particular occupation; I believe I shall be twenty-one years old the 5th day of next July; I boarded here at Mr. Van Size's; not sure how long, two or three months; was a watchman on the plank road for awhile; for nineteen nights, I believe; worked for Mr. Hoag, helping him cut his corn, for two or three days; worked for Charley Eames a day; worked for John Tierney a day or two days; worked nowhere else while I was at Mr. Van Size's one week ago last Monday I was over with Mr. Tracy at Middle Village, after grain; don't know what time we went over or got back; it was in the afternoon; when I got back went to Mr. Tierney's store: don't know what time it was when I left there: it was in the evening; saw Mr. Colyer there that evening, and spoke to him; don't remember what I said; we were not talking about anything much; we were throwing dice there; Mr. Colyer was throwing dice; he paid for drinks two or three times; he did not appear to have much money with him; saw him have some bills; saw no other money, except some silver: he changed a $2 bill for a man; heard no one ask Colyer to loan them money; Colyer and myself did not have a talk together that night; I told him if he wanted some manure he could have it for a couple of dollars; at about a quarter past seven o'clock I told Mr. Colyer I wanted to go home to see "Johnny" before he went to bed; did not at that time see Mr. Colyer pull out his watch; told Mr. Colyer that I wanted to see "Johnny" (Van Size) before he went to bed to pay him some money that I owed him; don't recollect that Mr. Colyer pulled out his watch and said, "You had better be going;" he said, "Come, throw the dice before you go;" we threw the dice two or three times, I believe; staid there near an hour, if not quite, after that; it might have been a little after eight o'clock when I started to go home; went out of the back part of the store; after I left the store I went up around Smith's corner, or Mr. Hall's, and after that I went home; Mr. Colyer was in the store after I left Tierney's; when I left the store I had two $5 gold pieces, two $2 bills, and about four or five dollars in silver; I earned this money out South—at Galveston, Texas; had had the money three or four months; have had it longer than that—ever since I have been here; I had over $400 when I got back from Galveston about three or four months ago; kept the money most of the time in my valise; never carried much with me; I had $43 left of the $400 I brought home with me from Texas; the balance was in my valise at Van Size's; that money was in bills; the money I brought from Galveston was in bills—cannot say what State, some on one and some on another bank; I was painting for a month and a half in Galveston, and part of the time paying and selling ponies; was in Galveston four or five months, or three or four months; was not there all the time; was a little out of Galveston part of the time; had been in the habit of paying Van Size board just whenever he asked for the money; the last time he asked me for money was on Sunday night (the 11th inst.;) after I was in bed; he asked me if I would let his wife have four or five dollars on Monday; I told him that he could have it then if he wanted it; I had only a twenty dollar gold piece, and told him that I would get it changed some time to-morrow, (Monday;) he said that would answer; the bills in the valise were fives and some tens—different kinds, some ones, twos and threes, I believe; when I left Van Size's Monday morning I had with me $22 or $23; left about $20 at Van Size's: took breakfast Monday morning, don't remember where I went after that; got the two five-dollar gold pieces I had when I left Tierney's store of a peddler; I bought a shirt of him; gave him the twenty-dollar gold piece, and he gave me two five-dollar gold pieces, two two-dollar bills, and the balance in silver; met the peddler way down on Dr. Edmond's corner; the peddler had a big bag on his back—a big bundle; have seen the peddler a great many times before; don't know where he lives and don't know his name; spent some money at Middle Village—believe I treated once—think not more than once; paid eight cents—gave a dollar bill; don't know whose place it was; the man keeps grain at the brewery, I believe; spent some money at Tierney's that day; treated once or twice, and Mr. Colyer took the money—the boy was busy; might have spent two or three shillings there that day; paid ten shillings for the shirt bought of the peddler; did not take tea at Van Size's that evening; had no supper at all; got a piece of pie or two down at John Tierney's; after I got at Van Size's house first saw Johnny Manners' wife, (first witness;) met her first at the front door; she opened the door, I believe; I am not certain which of us opened the door; she asked who it was, and I told her it was "Me," and she let me in; she said she thought it was Mr. Lang, (constable;) I got a candle, and she met me; I was going down stairs to get a light; I reached over the bannister and lighted the candle; went up stairs and went to bed then; believe I asked where Johnny was, and she said: "To bed;" that was all, I believe, until I went to bed; then I hollered and told her to tell Johnny that I wanted to see him before he went to work in the morning; that was all that passed between us that night; bought the clothes I now have on on Tuesday—don't know where I bought them—could not tell the street; it was in New-York; am not much acquainted in New-York; would not know the man if I should see him; left my clothes in the store, and told the man that I would call for them on Saturday; the man was an entire stranger to me—never had seen him before; did not ask his name; did not take the number of his store; got an entire new suit there; also got a pair of boots—not at the same place; got the boots at a store close by the clothing store, I believe; I had a pair of boots on; took them home with me; don't know the number of the store or the name of the man who keeps it, or the street the store is on; got a new hat on Tuesday where I got the clothes; don't know what time it was when I bought these things—believe it was in the forenoon, about ten or eleven o'clock; don't know what time it was when I got to the City on Tuesday; got nothing else on Tuesday; I believe I paid $26 for coat, hat, vest and pants; paid for the boots $4; I believe I stopped at Williamsburgh on Tuesday—had three likenesses taken that day of myself; don't know where it was—paid $2 50; left Mr. Van Size's home on Tuesday morning, (13th,) about half-past six o'clock, I guess; did not know what time it was; had no means of knowing the time; went, I believe, down the railroad from Van Size's house; I asked him which way to go, and he told me the best way was to go down the railroad; that was all he said, only he asked me what time I would be back; walked down past East New-York, so that Mr. Lang would not see me; took the Broadway cars just below East New-York; got out of the car just before I got to the ferry; stopped half an hour or an hour or so in Williamsburgh; crossed the Peck Slip Ferry to New-York; went down to Fulton-street and up Fulton-street; did not stop in Fulton-street; went up to Broadway and across to the North River steamboat; don't know where it was; I lost my way; I inquired what dock the Sing Sing boat started from; went up Broadway some distance, some twenty or thirty blocks, I guess; had to walk back a good ways I know; guess I bought my clothes off Broadway—am not certain; took no receipt for my clothes; I had nothing with me on Tuesday morning but money and clothes; I am sure of that; told Mr. Van Size that I was going to New-York, and perhaps might go home to Sing Sing; told Martha Nelson nothing else only that I would be back Saturday night; received no money on Tuesday after I left Van Size's; stood on the North river side in New-York on Tuesday until the boat left; went into some hotel there and got something to eat; don't know what hotel it was; it was close by the landing; reached the hotel about 2 o'clock; staid there most of the time until the boat left; from 11 to 2 o'clock I was trying to find where the boat was; the boat started at 3 o'clock, I think; at Sing Sing I went to my uncle Albert's,—Albert Weeks; staid their Tuesday night; next morning went up to my uncles Martin Lambert's; got there just after breakfast in the morning; staid there until after dinner; then went up to uncle Remsen Lambert's where my grandfather lives; staid there until Thursday night; was there all Wednesday night; left uncle Remsen's on Thursday night—in the night—dont know what time it was; it was after supper; I was going along the road met a wagon load of men, and heard them mention my name, and I jumped over the fence; went into a stack of oats, there and stayed until morning; before meeting these men on the road had not heard that men were up there looking for me; heard the men mention simply the name of "Lambert:" there are quite a number of Lamberts living about there; jumped over the fence because I thought they were after me for a little scrape I was in here with the men who worked on the road; on Friday morning went to my grandfather's and asked "what them men were there for?" asked grandfather or Noah Lambert, don't know which; they said it was about a man who was at work with me in a cornfield; said there were two or three of us at work together in a corn-field, and I got mad and hit the man over the head with a corn cutter; that I had either killed him or not killed him, I don't know which; I said if it was any such thing as that I would go down and give myself up; asked my grandfather to come down and see if it was anything of that kind, and he said that he would go down; told me to wait somewhere about there and he would come down and see; he went to Sing Sing that day and got a paper; Noah read the paper and it said that Theodore Colyer was murdered or killed that night—Monday night; it said in the papers that I was with him in the store that night, and asked him to loan me $10; I told my grandfather that Theodore Colyer was not in the store that night; told my grandfather that unless he came up here I would; I said that I would come up with him; he said he would come up here Saturday morning; first heard that Colyer was killed on Friday morning; staid that night in the straw-stack; the conversation with my grandfather was in the morning; staid in the stack until Sunday; went round in the fields in the day-time and got apples; staid there until Sunday—until grandfather got back; saw Officer Latinville just before dinner on Sunday; saw him passing by in a wagon with Mr. Van Size; I was at the side of a stone wall, about one and a half miles from my grandfather's house; had seen my grandfather before that, and he told me all about it then; I was inside of the field when the officers went by; got down behind the stone-wall and concealed myself; next saw Latinville as I was going across the lots by the house and around the hills; I was going over to the house, and saw Van Size going back to the wagon; went around the house so that he would see me; went over one or two stone walls, don't know which, and got in front of the house; was going down by the hill there; he halloed, and I went up, and he took me in custody; went into the house with him, and asked for some water to wash myself with; he told me to give him what I had with me; gave him my money and pocketbook, watch and knife; I had $14 25 at that time; bought the watch when I first came back from Texas; the knife was a six-bladed pocket-knife I bought in Texas; got nothing to eat on Tuesday until 2 o'clock. Where I bought my clothes the man wrapped the old clothes up in a paper; did not put my name on the bundle; did not tell the man my name; the place where I bought my clothes was a good ways from the hotel; think it was on the East River side; don't know how far it was from the City Hall; don't know that I saw the Hall that day at all; don't know how far it was from the Peck-slip ferry; left a vest at Van Size's; wore that vest on Monday and on Monday night; wore the vest away; I did because it was better looking than the other; made up my mind to go to Sing Sing after I got in New-York, on Tuesday; I had spent nearly all of the money I had—I had only about $6 or $6 50 left; had not made up my mind to go to Sing Sing at the time I bought my clothes; when I went to New-York, I did not expect to leave there before Saturday—did not know where I should stay—did not expect to do anything; got new clothes because I expected to get married on Thanksgiving Day; had about $6 50 when I left New-York for Sing Sing; did not do anything from Tuesday till Sunday morning; no one gave me anything during that time; my grandfather gave me two $5 bills Sunday morning, I believe; gave one dollar to a young lady at Sing Sing, to get her likeness for me—that was all I gave away or spent.

To Jurors—Bought the undershirt on Dr. Edmonds' corner; I was thinking it was in the afternoon, but it was not; it was before I went home to dinner.

Re-direct—I had a dirk-knife; Mr. Tierney's son gave it to me just after that fight I had; I threw it away in the street; changed my clothes where I bought my new clothes—in the back part of the store; one day when I was in New-York I was going to buy a horse and wagon and had not money enough with me; it was two blocks from a pawnbroker's shop, and I asked the fellow how much he would allow me for my watch, and he said $10; I told him if he would allow me what I gave for the watch, $16, he could have it; told him he could not have it for $10; took it to a pawnbroker's shop and put it up for $5; the man asked $125 for horse, wagon and harness; this was three or four weeks before I went away; told him I had not that much money but if he would take me up to Cypress Hills I could get it for him; he went as far as Peck slip with me; got out to drink, and a man told me that the horse was not sound; I then refused to take the horse; don't know who the man was that told me the horse was not sound; never saw him before; don't know the man who wanted to sell the horse; he lived on the other side of the North River; I got my watch back on Tuesday; had not been to New York before; paid the pawnbroker $5 12; don't know where the pawnshop is; I can go to the place; think it was on the East River side; the pawnbroker gave me a ticket; do not know what name there was on it; did not look at it until I went to the store for the watch; gave the pawnbroker the name of Joseph Lambert; my clothes are on the North River side, near where I took the boat; think I could find the place. The witness, upon having his attention called as to the location of the clothing-store, said that he believed it was on the East River side of New-York. He continued: I did not leave my old clothes where I bought the new suit, but left them somewhere near the Sing Sing boat; it was an oyster and liquor store; the shirt I wore on Monday I threw away on Tuesday; it was worth nothing; I threw it away in New-York; threw it into the street; I wore the old shirt to New-York on Friday morning; changed shirts where I bought the clothes; bought my under-shirt three or four months ago in Fulton street, New-York; went to Thomas Seaman's, near Cypress Hill, the day I returned from Texas; stayed there two weeks, I believe; boarded there; charged me four dollars a week; then went to Van Size's; paid him three dollars per week; bought nothing while at Van Size's except a set of boxing-gloves; my expenses were usually about four or five dollars per week; some weeks as high as seventeen or eighteen dollars; might have been as high as twenty-five dollars, for clothes; put the new shirt on the day I bought it. [Witness explained that he had visited Galveston since he first came to East New-York to reside.] He continued: I worked for Mr. Colyer one day—he did not want me any longer; he only allowed me 75 cents a day; we had no talk about the wages.

Witness corrected his former statement by saying that the money he brought from Galveston was all in gold—$20 and $50 pieces; got some of the gold changed into bills when he first got back.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIENVILLE.

News from Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR—SPANISH VIEWS OF THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA—ABDICATION AND DEPARTURE OF MIRAMON FROM MEXICO CITY.

The United States steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 15th and Havana on the afternoon of the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Bienville* had a strong northerly gale from Hatteras up, and passed an unusually large number of vessels bound to the northward, but none within signal distance.

The weather in Havana was pleasant, and health good. The rolling of the cane crop was progressing finely. The steamship *Cahawba*, hence on the 12th, arrived at Havana at noon of the 17th. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding J. N. MAFFIT, sailed from Havana a few days since on a cruise.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Commanding T. A. CRAVEN, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 17th, and sailed that evening on a cruise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Death has lately taken from us one of the few permanent resident Americans of this city. On the 12th inst., Mr. J. L. WYMAN, one of the editors and publishers of the *Cuban Messenger* died of consumption. He was about 42 years of age, was a native of the State of New-York, but had resided about twenty years in Florida, where he was connected with various journals and more recently, until he came to this city some seven months since, he published the *Commercial Advertiser* at Apalachicola. He leaves, I am told, a father and mother and two children, the latter residing at Pawpaw, in the State of Indiana. It may be some slight satisfaction to his remaining relatives to know that he had the best medical attendance our city affords, and all the kindly attentions of numerous friends to soothe his dying hours.

He had endeared himself to us by his mild, gentlemanly demeanor, and we shall long miss him in our circle. His end was peace.

A rather rich scene occurred in Lamparilla-street, in this city, a few days ago. A Mr. ——, who is an extensive exporter hence of tobacco and segars, and who I know to be a partner in one of the largest tobacco houses of your City, has, I have for the first time recently heard, been dabbling lately in the African Slave-trade. He had, I hear, a cargo of five hundred Bozales (Africans) landed lately, but another cargo and vessel fell into the hands of a Spanish cruiser, and meeting the captain of this latter vessel in the above-named street, Mr. —— took the latter to task, accusing him, as I hear, of purposely running the vessel in the way of the Spanish cruiser, and lastly telling him he was a "*Sin Vesquenza*" (a man without shame,) which epithet is the bitterest insult that can be offered to a Spaniard. Upon hearing this, the slave captain "squared off" *a la* Heenan, and gave Mr. —— a terrific blow between the eyes, discoloring them most terribly. Mr. ——, I also hear, fearing the further violence of the slaver captain, had him brought before His Excellency the Captain-General, who, I am told, dismissed the charge, merely warning the captain to be guarded in his future conduct.

M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, the new French Minister to MIRAMON'S Government in Mexico, either has been or will be this day taken on board the Spanish war-steamer *Pizarro*, and conveyed to Vera Cruz.

The city railway continuation to the Cerro is positively commenced.

Miss GREENFIELD, "the Black Swan," achieved anything but a success at the Villa Nueva Theatre. She was hissed the first night of her appearance and *hooted*, I hear, the second—since which, of course, she has not appeared.

Col. WOOD has done more to show the natives the energy of the American character, than any man who has ever been in this city. He erected his "Mammoth Canvass" with very little assistance, in a single night. He superintends two exhibitions nearly a mile apart—the Swiss Bell Ringers, and the Albino Family and California Menagerie—at the same time. So popular is he in this city that, I am told, the lessees of the Tacon Theatre, los Senores JIMENEZ & HERRERA, have offered him $8,000 to undertake its management next year. The Colonel says that sum is not sufficient; if they will give him $15,000 he will provide a first-class Italian Opera Company and other rational amusements, that shall be satisfactory. Quite an advance from an exhibitor of wild beasts, to be an empresario of an Italian Opera Company. Is it not? And yet I doubt not, without possessing a knowledge of a note of music, the Colonel, with his strong common sense, would prove as successful as an empresario as he has with everything else he has undertaken on this Island.

The present Italian Opera Company at the Tacon, or rather its prima donna, Señorita GORDOSA, does not appear to be giving general satisfaction. Her representation of the principal female character in "Il Poliuto" was a decided failure. Oh, that our old friend MAX MARETZEK had again been permitted to have provided an Opera Company for us.

CHIARINI has erected a splendid circus just outside the Tierra Gate, which draws full houses to every performance.

There have been the usual number of highway robberies near this city of late. I select one or two of the more prominent. A gentleman in his carriage was stopped by two men on horse-back recently, within a mile of the city walls, and robbed of his watch and chain and the money he had in his pocket. A gentleman was stopped on the Paseo, soon after the close of the circus on Saturday evening, and robbed of seven onzas, ($119,) and his watch, chain, &c., &c.

There are to be twenty-one drawings of the lottery next year; seventeen ordinary, upon the same plan as those of the present year, and four *extraordinary*, each of which latter are to have two prizes of $100,000, one each of $50,000, $30,000 and $20,000, ten of $2,000, sixteen of $1,000, and a hundred and one of $800, beside the twenty approximations. The price for a ticket in these latter drawings is to be $32, but thirty-second parts of a ticket are to be issued, so as to accommodate those who only wish to risk a dollar.

The mail from this city to Cienfuegos was robbed on the 4th inst., at the town of Macagua, without the robber being discovered.

The weather has recently been extremely cool for this season of the year. A morning or two since when I rose, the thermometer stood at 45° of Fahrenheit.

By the Spanish steamship *Cuba*, which arrived on the 12th inst. from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Porto Plata, &c., late dates have been received by the *Diario de la Marina*. I translate the following summary from the afternoon edition of that paper of the 13th.

From Porto Rico the papers are up to the 31st ult., and nothing of any importance had transpired.

Commerce had been very dull the entire month.

Very little was doing with the products of the country, owing to their great scarcity.

The Captain-General was engaged in the improvement of the public roads.

COMMERCIAL.

Sugar, Molasses and Freights remain without any alteration. Exchanges are a shade lower, but still languid.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1860.

I mentioned, if I mistake not, in my last letter, dated the 16th inst., that a mulatto girl, a favorite slave of the Count of VILLA NUEVA, who had committed some serious fault, for which she had been threatened to be flogged and to be sent to the sugar estate to work in the field, had a few days previously thrown herself from the balcony of the residence of the Count, and had thus committed suicide. As a correspondent of the American Press, in these "piping times of peace," such events cannot be permitted to pass by without due inquiry. My research into this matter has led to the discovery of as pretty a piece of gossip or scandal as I have heard in many a day. I will tell you the story as it was told to me:

During the past Summer, or previously, in the country, a young, poor, and respectable man was introduced to the family of the Count, by whom he was received with the customary and well-known courtesy and kindness of that family. The Countess has a daughter,—the Count being her second husband. For this young lady, the young gentleman before alluded to, formed a sincere attachment, which was reciprocated by the young lady. Her father-in-law and her mother having refused their consent to the marriage of the young people,—application was made by the gentleman to the Captain-General, to interpose his authority, for according to Spanish law, a lady having arrived at the years of maturity has a right to demand a certain portion of the property of her parents as her dowry, and to marry whom she pleases.

His Excellency the Captain-General sent an *escribuno* (notary public) to the residence of the Count to make the necessary inquiries into the subject. The Count referred him to the young lady's mother, saying she was not his child. The Countess wisely referred the *escribuno* to the young lady herself, who said "Yes!" There was no power on earth that could prevent her, and she would marry the man to whom she had given her heart's affections. With this information the *escribuno* returned to His Excellency the Captain-General and thus the matter stood. The unfortunate slave girl who destroyed her life was the lady's maid of the young lady, and it being supposed she had lent her aid to the young people in their courtship, she was threatened as above stated by her master. Thinking it probable in his anger that threat might be carried into execution, the poor slave preferred death to such cruel treatment for an offence, I have reason to believe, of which she had never been guilty. I may not have obtained all the minutia or details of this affair quite correctly, but I believe the leading points of the case are correctly stated, my informant being on terms of intimacy with the Count's family.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidential Chair has caused an excitement, particularly among our Spanish friends, that I cannot readily describe. They believe, as they hope, that it will tend and cause a disruption of the glorious Union, and they add that the aid of France will be asked by the Southern States, and that a French Prince will be called upon to rule over the Southern States. How great is the ignorance of the American character, they thus display! Think they the confederation that has stood so many violent assaults is to be broken asunder as easily as a pipe stem? Or think they that the base thought of a Prince, a crowned head, again ruling over any *State* or *States* of that Union, whose citizens have proved their capability for self-government, would be tolerated for a single hour, or even thought of. No, our Southern brethren may fret and fume a little, but after a little calm reflection they will, I should trust, and the "wish is father to the thought," bow, as becomes good Democrats and Republicans, to the will of the majority.

The ballot boxes have hitherto, and, I hope, will continue whilst I dwell on earth, to settle all such dissensions. Men will hold various opinions in politics, but to speak of breaking up the Union—pshaw! 'tis sheer madness.

On Monday last a burglar got into the rear part of a grocery store, in the Plaza de San Francisco, broke open a trunk, and stole 150 onzas, ($2,550.)

At Union, last week, the chief police officer received information that a suspicious character was riding about his district. He went out in search of and found him, but he having no papers, was ordered to follow the police officer to jail. Not heeding this order, the police officer pulled out a weapon to secure the fellow, but unfortunately stumbling, fell to the ground, and while in that position was shot through the leg by the scoundrel. The wound, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Don JOSE DOMINGO SANCHEZ BENETEZ has been elected Administrator-General of the Matanzas Railway *vice* Don RAFUEL HERRERA, resigned. Many requisite improvements in the line, it is anticipated, will soon be carried into effect.

We have had a visit from the United States steamer *Mohawk*—all well.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The dates from Caraccas, (Venezuela,) *via* Havana, are to the 22d ult.

The Constitutional forces still continue to pursue the factionists, causing them frequent and heavy losses, but without entirely destroying them, as they fled to the woods as soon as they were beaten.

It was generally believed the Province of Barinas would soon surrender to the Government.

The President had pardoned those who at Merida had involuntarily taken part with the factionists.

Many Legislatures of Provinces had united, and it was reported they were animated by a better spirit—a notable symptom of public order.

Upon memorial of the Government, the Supreme Court of justice had decreed that the Governor of Carabobo, Don ANDRES CABALLO, should be brought to trial, he having acted faithlessly in the discharge of his duties.

It had also been resolved to throw the responsibility upon the Governor of Matarin, he not having obeyed certain orders of the Executive.

The officers of justice were in search of the factionists charged with the murder of several Spanish subjects. Some of them were already arrested, and it seemed extremely energetic steps were being pursued against them. The *Habanero* (Spanish) was the only vessel of war at La Guayra.

The Government of Venezuela had given satisfaction to the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France for the unbecoming attack upon the French Emperor made by a public Ministerial officer, Señor MENDOZA.

Finally, it was said at Venezuela, that during this month a decisive campaign should be commenced against the factions.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ABDICATION AND DEPARTURE OF MIRAMON.

By way of Havana we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst.

The dates from Puebla and City of Mexico are to the 2d inst.

A letter dated Puebla, Nov. 2, states: Although in great haste, I will tell you that one thousand men have this day left this city for Mexico, taking with them seven guns. On their way they have pronounced, and are now marching on Tlascala.

MIRAMON *is no longer President.* ROBLES has taken his place. MIRAMON left the city last evening, taking with him almost all the troops that were there.

Letters from Mexico tell us that Guadalajara was taken on the 23d, after a furious assault.

The alarm in the capital was great.

A large number of soldiers have left the city in pursuit of the thousand who have pronounced; but it is too late.

It is believed the few men remaining in the capital will pronounce against MIRAMON in favor of ROBLES.

On the 1st inst. MIRAMON was expected to leave Mexico the next day. All his men have passed to Guadalupe.

The object of his expedition is unknown. Some think he is going to Vera Cruz, others that he will join MARQUEZ, again others that he marches towards Morelia, and another party that it is his intention to embark at Tepic.

It was also believed ROBLES would remain substitute, notwithstanding the opposition of Gen. COBAM.

M. M. PACHECO and the Representative of Prussia were to leave shortly for Jalapa.

The new French Minister, M. DE SALIGNY, was expected with great anxiety.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* endeavors to cast disbelief on this intelligence in the following terms:

"The news we published this morning from Mexico was copied from the *Trait d'Union*, without affirming it was true, and *hoping* that the Extraordinary, which was to leave Mexico on the evening of the 3d, would bring a confirmation of the news.

The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, of the 7th, says nothing on the subject. The Extraordinary which ought to have arrived on the 6th, had not arrived on the 7th.

The *Progreso* publishes a part of the sentences for the capture of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion.*"

Crops and Sufferings of the People in Kansas.

IOLA, Allen County, K. T., Nov. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a number of statements in regard to Kansas suffering, I am constrained, by a sense of duty, to offer my testimony for the cause of humanity. It is natural for us to differ in opinion, yet it is altogether unnatural for us to differ as widely as some of those statements do, in a matter of fact. I came to Kansas more than three years since, and found a sparse settlement of the nerve and bone of our country settled in the Neosho Valley, Allen County, who that year had raised nearly nothing, having to haul their breadstuff from the Potowatomie, Marais des Cygnes and Kansas City, at a cost of from five to six dollars per cwt. for flour, and from one dollar to one and a quarter per bushel for corn. The next year, 1858, was another failure, attended with the same result, viz., hauling provisions from other places at an extravagant price.

The following year, 1859, there was a tolerably good crop raised, but owing to an unparalleled rush of emigration, the supply was hardly sufficient to meet the demand for one year. And this year we are without money, having been on expenses three years out of four, and positively without the necessaries of life. I speak of the majority of the settlers in this county, in confirmation of which I will state that there has not been rain enough for 14 months, at one time, to wet the earth three inches in depth; the effect of which is not only to burn up all kinds of vegetation, but to dry up the Neosho River and all its tributaries in this county. The Neosho, which was pronounced second-rate navigation by our first Legislature, has entirely ceased running—a phenomenon never before witnessed by the oldest Indian in any of our neighboring tribes. Is it not reasonable, then, admitting the above hypothesis, that the settlers here should be in a suffering condition? I can give, if it is necessary, a list of 500 families in this county who will say that they do not know where their provisions are to come from a month hence. To whom are they to look for succor in this their hour of deepest trouble? In glancing their eyes along the horizon of possibilities, but a single star of hope appears, which faintly glimmers in the East. Perhaps it may be an illusion; yet we will indulge in expectation until the star, meteor-like, shall vanish in darkness and wan despair reigns supremely.

WM. L. HART.

—Great excitement was created among the colored people of Harrisburgh, Pa., on Saturday, by the discovery that a fugitive slave had been arrested there and quietly taken back to his master in Maryland.

PERSONAL.

—A curious swindle was recently perpetrated at Elizabeth City, N. J. A man, of venerable appearance, on Thursday last, engaged Library Hall for a lecture on "The Character of Benjamin Franklin," by Hon. Edward Everett. Large numbers of tickets were sold at the various places designated, and on Friday evening quite a large audience was in attendance at the Hall, to enjoy the promised treat; but Mr. Everett did not come, and anxious inquirers learned that the money for the tickets sold at the drug store had been collected by the man pretending to be his agent. Those who had been taken in immediately started for the railroad dépôt, where they found the swindler. His appearance was somewhat changed, for he had discarded his gray locks in favor of a jet black moustache and whiskers; but he was detected, nevertheless, and speedily found his way to jail. At one time the indignation ran so high that there was a prospect of his receiving a lynching.

—A young lady of Green Island, a Miss N., eloped on Thursday last with an apprentice at the car-making business in West Troy. At the same time a book-keeper in a law office was paying his addresses to the damsel, and his suit her parents favored, but she took the matter into her own hands and sometime between midnight and morning boldly left the house by the front door, met her lover, went with him to the nearest livery-stable where they got a horse and carriage and started in pursuit of the nearest parson. Since then the enterprising couple have not been heard from.

—Henry A. Riddick and Adrian Snider, both prominent lawyers at Coffeeville, Miss., had some difficulty regarding the trial of a case in which they were engaged. On Thursday last they met, and Riddick demanded an explanation of Snider. The latter refused to make any, and instantly both parties drew their pistols and fired. Riddick fell, mortally wounded, when his brother, who was standing near by, seized the revolver, which had five barrels charged, and fired at Snider. One of the balls entered the brain, inflicting a wound from which Snider died in three hours.

—County Clerks in the States where the law requires marriage licenses, have fun of their own now and then. A few days ago an old man, upon whose head the frosts of three score and ten winters had descended, hobbled into the Clerk's office at Cincinnati, announced himself Joshua Gibson, aged seventy, presented the following document, and demanded permission to make the widow a blushing bride.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1860.

I, Mary Banks, are A widow, aged 67 years; this is my signature and consent.

The proper license was granted, and he hobbled on his way rejoicing.

—Mrs. Fultz lies in jail in Baltimore, charged with enticing a slave to leave Mr. David Whitman, to go to Philadelphia on his way to freedom. The lady herself asseverates her innocence of the charge, and says that she left home on account of the harsh treatment which she received from her husband. The negro, whom she is charged with abducting, overtook her after she had gone some distance, and offered to carry her bundles. She says that this is all she knows of him.

—Not a little excitement was created in Nashville, Tenn., on the 12th, by the rumor which ran rapidly through the town, that Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, had arrived in the city. The only foundation for the story was, that some wag had inscribed on the register at one of the hotels, in a bold hand, Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.

—Senator Douglas left New-Orleans on the 13th inst. Senator Slidell, not knowing Mr. Douglas' intentions, had engaged passage by the same boat, but on learning whose company he was to have, removed his baggage, and engaged state-rooms on another steamer.

—A bill requiring every attorney-at-law, on the request of his client, to give his opinion in writing upon the points bearing directly in a given case, and holding him responsible when, through incompetency, neglect or mismanagement on his part, the client suffers damage, has passed the House in the Vermont Legislature.

—Mr. Allen C. Steener, Chief Engineer in the United States Navy, has left Buffalo for Erie, Pa., where he is ordered to make experiments on the steamer *Michigan*, with a view to test the gain obtained in the use of steam expansively.

—Miss Isabella Hinckley is visiting her friends in Albany and Troy. With her mother and brothers she is at present staying at the residence of Alderman Gibbs, of the former city.

—Some months since G. W. Hardwicke, of the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, shot Joseph Button in a street affray, killing him almost instantly. He has just been acquitted of the charge of murder, after a trial lasting nine days.

—A Cadet Corps just formed in Adrian, Michigan, has complimented Col. Hardee by naming the company after him.

— Hon. W. K. Sebastian, United States Senator from Arkansas, was in Memphis, Tenn., on the 14th.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Rochester *Union*, of Tuesday, says: "A very valuable fugitive slave belonging to a Georgian, passed through this city to Canada on Wednesday night. His master took his servant to Baltimore on business a few days previous. The slave was a book-keeper and confidential clerk. His master shut him up securely every night; but the darkey one evening suggested that he had one more bill to settle, whereupon the master told him to go and close it up. The slave went straight to the Philadelphia boat and asked employment. He exhibited free (forged) papers and hired out as a stoker. Arriving at Philadelphia, he started for Canada, where he now is."

—The entire population of Massachusetts is 1,231,697, which shows a gain of 237,041 in ten years, and of 99,156 in five years. Boston contains 177,902 inhabitants now against 160,508 in 1850. Including towns which will probably in time be consolidated under the Municipal Government, the total number of inhabitants, according to the *Transcript*, would be 401,849.

—As the Republicans of Little Utica were celebrating their recent victory by a supper at a hotel in the town, the floor of one of the rooms gave way and precipitated about 150 persons into the cellar beneath. Several were scratched and bruised, but none were seriously hurt.

OBITUARY.

—The decease of Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn., occurred on the 13th inst. He had presided over Churches in Maysville and Frankfort, previous to his removal to Nashville. At the time of his death he was in his 68th year.

—An old and respected citizen of Syracuse, Mr. Frederick Homer, died on Thursday last. He had lived in the city since its incorporation in 1825, and it was his boast that when young he had seen and talked with Gen. Washington.

—Hugh McClallen, a prominent citizen of Auburn, died in that city on Friday, in the 71st year of his age. Since 1818—for nearly half a century—he has been engaged in the manufacture of firearms in Auburn.

Sad Accident.

CONDERSPORT, Pa., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

Mr. ELY REES, a prominent and influential member of this community, a man of extensive business, and holding the office of County Treasurer, was accidentally shot on Saturday last, near Shippen, McKean County. Mr. REES and another man, carrying a loaded gun, were searching the wood for timber, and proceeding in single file through the bushes, when the man in advance spying some stone coal on the ground, and stooping down to pick it up, the gun was discharged, lodging its contents in the right breast of Mr. REES, killing him almost instantly. The deceased was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and its most prominent supporter. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely end. His loss will be deeply felt by this community. No blame but carelessness is attached to the man having the gun; but when will men learn not to be careless with firearms?

CONCLUSION OF A POISONING TRIAL.—The trial of Mrs. SARAH ANN HEALEY and R. S. RICHARDSON, at Portsmouth, N. H., on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having poisoned STEPHEN HEALEY, husband of the first named, at Auburn, on the 6th of March, was brought to a close on Saturday night, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal in Mrs. HEALEY'S case, and guilty of murder in the second degree against RICHARDSON. Yesterday RICHARDSON was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. The Manchester *American* remarks as follows upon the trial:

"The point on which the trial turned was, we apprehend, an astounding piece of evidence introduced as refuting testimony, by the Government, Friday night. It purported to be a letter addressed by RICHARDSON to one CARLOS SEAVEY, requesting him to come into Court and swear that at the time he (SEAVEY) worked for HEALEY in '59; he furnished HEALEY with some strychnine, and urging him to be the witness's friend, for he needed a friend, and could only be saved by this course, provided Mrs. LANGMAID did not own up. SEAVEY did not appear to testify, but this document was found upon his person, and although without signature, was evidently in RICHARDSON'S handwriting. It took the accused and their counsel completely by surprise.

The verdict gives RICHARDSON a home in the State Prison for life. The fact of Mrs. HEALEY being a woman in feeble health, may have worked upon the sympathies of the jury, and contributed in a measure to her acquittal. Again, there was no evidence that she had purchased strychnine on or near the time of the death of her husband, although she had threatened to put him out of the way, at different times, if he did not stop drinking.

The trial has been conducted with a great deal of ability on both sides. In some respects it is the most important murder trial ever held in this country, and it is similar in importance to the great Palmer case, tried in England. It is the first strychnine case in New-England, or at least the first in which the testimony of chemical experts has been depended upon."

The Private Dispatch Post.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE CADWALLADER.

The case of the United States *vs.* KOCHSPERGER *et. al.*, (Blood's Dispatch,) came up in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, on Monday. The *Pennsylvanian* gives the following summary of the case:

In this case, which was an application for an injunction to restrain defendants from further prosecuting their business of receiving and delivering letters within the limits of the city, on the ground that they were violating the acts of Congress regulating the establishing of Post-offices and post-roads, and were interfering with the exclusive right claimed by the Government to carry and deliver letters and packages over all routes declared post roads, a lengthy opinion was delivered by Judge CADWALLADER, Judge GRIER concurring in the views set forth and conclusions arrived at.

This proceeding was instituted against the proprietors of Blood's Dispatch, subsequent to and consequent upon, an order promulgated by the postmaster of this city, by direction of the Postmaster-General, in July last, declaring all the streets, alleys, lanes, &c., of the city post roads, the object of the same being to drive out of the business the defendants, and to create a monopoly for the Government of the collection and delivery of all letters from any point to another within the limits of the city.

It is decided in effect thereby that the proprietors of Blood's Dispatch are violating no act of Congress in carrying on their business within the limits of the city, so long as they do not transport letters over streets which are made mail-routes by the establishment of Post-offices in the districts, (now within the city by virtue of the Act of Consolidation,) such as Richmond, Frankford, Kingsessing, &c. The bill of complaint charged that letters are carried between points such as are just mentioned, and though this is not true in point of fact, the defendants did not deny the allegation in their demurrer to the bill. In relation to this part of the case the Judge says, at the conclusion of his opinion, as follows:

"Hitherto the case has been considered as if the business of the defendants was confined to the carriage of such letters and packets as officials of the Government could carry only on routes of the local post established within the limits of the Philadelphia Mail station. If the business of the defendants, as described in the bill, were confined to the carriage of such letters, the demurrer in its present form would be sustained, and the bill dismissed. But the bill contains other allegations. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act of 2d February, 1851, incorporated newly the City of Philadelphia, with an enlargement of its boundaries, which now embrace the whole of the former County of Philadelphia, including extensive rural spaces beyond the limits of the former city and of the adjacent built districts.

Within this enlarged municipality are many mail stations, every one of them having its post-office, which is neither a sub nor a branch office. The built and rural districts of the city are intersected by streets which, so far as used between these offices by the general post, are, of course, mail routes. The parts of the city designated in the Postmaster-General's order include several of the mail stations and certain rural spaces. The bill referring to the act of the State Legislature incorporating the city, names the several mail stations within its limits, and contains allegations importing that the defendants carry not only such letters as have been specifically mentioned, but also letters which general posts of the Government might carry on the streets in question as established post roads between such mail stations. The defendants, if engaged in carrying letters or packets, which might otherwise be thus carried by mail, violate the prohibition in the act of 1827.

This prohibition is thus, however, independent altogether of the Postmaster-General's order of July, 1860, and of any act of Congress passed since 1827. So far as the bill may have this import the demurrer cannot be sustained. A demurrer to so much of the bill as is not of this import would, however, have been sustainable. A demurrer thus framed would, perhaps, as may be inferred from the course of the argument, cover the whole intended subject of controversy. An application to amend the demurrer, or take it off the file and demur again, may, therefore, be entertained. (See 2 Sch. and Lef., 207, 4 Madd., 192, 207, 208.) The case will stand over that the defendants may have an opportunity to make such an application."

THE ELECTION.—The *Missouri Republican* of Saturday has returns from all but five counties in the State, which foot up, Douglas, 58,039; Bell, 57,485; Breckinridge, 30,155; and Lincoln, 16,979. Douglas over Bell, 554. The remaining counties at the last Gubernatorial election gave C. F. Jackson (Douglas) 409; Sample Orr, (Bell,) 525; and H. Jackson, (Breckinridge.) 346.

Returns from all the counties in Indiana, the most of them official, foot up: Lincoln, 111,601; Douglas, 88,368; Breckinridge, 11,368; Bell, 5,049.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 30, 35, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 63, 64, 70½, 77. Enumerated—Nos. 35, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62½, 622.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Causes will be sent in from Part II. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 5217, 5912, 4195, 5728, 5335, 2039, 4393, 5992, 5536, 4454, 5461, 5725, 5327, 6175, 5229, 5269, 6181, 5244, 6214, 3038, 5516, 5233, 5258, 3374, 6163, 6103, 5228, 5331, 5388, 5247, 5403, 6215½, 3403, 5404, 5401, 5402, 6155, 6199, 6191, 6126, 5520, 5445, 6159, 6044, 6142, 6165, 5841, 5148.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1045, 385, 7, 1065, 1067, 1073, 57, 55, 681, 893, 1019, 765.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 4424, 4512, 4527, 4429, 4582, 2685, 2700, 3019, 4168, 4373, 4508, 4684. *Part II.*—No calendar posted.

INCREASE OF THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

Opinion of Justice Sutherland, Sustaining the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Wm. Mitchell vs. Robert T. Haws.—The particulars of this case have been once or twice fully stated in the TIMES. The following is the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, at length:

SUTHERLAND, J.—The question in this case is raised by the relator's demurrer to the return of the Comptroller to an alternative writ of *mandamus*, requiring him to draw and sign his warrant on the Chamberlain of the City for the payment to the relator of $8,250, alleged to have been audited and allowed, and to be due to him, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, or to show cause, &c.

The relator was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court prior to the year 1852; and during that year and subsequently, until the first day of January, 1858, (on which day the term for which he was elected expired,) was a Justice of the Supreme Court, resident in the First Judicial District.

The compensation allowed to Justices of the Supreme Court by a general law at the time of the relator's election, was $2,500 per annum, and this compensation was paid to and received by the relator during his term of office, and up to the 1st day of January, 1858.

On the 16th of April, 1852, the Legislature passed an Act to the effect, that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, might raise by tax and pay to the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the First Judicial District, such additional annual compensation as they might deem proper.

The Board of Supervisors thereupon passed a resolution giving an additional annual compensation of $1,500 to the said Justices.

In the tax levy for the City and County of New-York, provided for by Act of April 19, 1859, among sundry sums of money, the said Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise by tax, in the usual way, for arrearages of 1858, the sum of $41,189, which sum was made up in part of the sum of $8,250, so alleged to be due and payable to the relator as extra compensation under the said resolution of the Board of Supervisors, and of other sums alleged to be due and payable to Justices Edmonds, Edwards and Roosevelt, under the same resolution and as like extra compensation; and when the said alternative *mandamus* in this case was granted, the taxes so authorized by the Act of April 19, 1859, were mostly collected and paid.

The Board of Supervisors, on the 16th day of August, 1859, passed a resolution, auditing and allowing the bill of the relator for $8,250, for such additional annual compensation as Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District up to 1st January, 1858, and directing the Comptroller to pay the relator the sum so allowed, as such "additional annual compensation."

Demand was made by the relator on the Comptroller in March, 1860, that he should pay the amount so allowed to the relator; and also that he should draw and sign his warrant on the Chamberlain for the payment of that sum; but the Comptroller refused, until the right of the relator to the money should be judicially determined.

To an alternative writ of *mandamus*, reciting substantially these facts, the Comptroller makes a return admitting all the matters of facts set forth in the writ, but insisting, that the act of the Legislature of the 16th April, 1852, allowing the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax and pay such additional annual compensation, so far as it authorized, or was intended to authorize the raising and payment of such additional compensation to the relator and other Justices resident in the first Judicial District, elected prior to the passage of the act and in office when it was passed, and during the terms for which they had been severally elected, was and is unconstitutional; and that the same, and the said resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, were wholly without force and inoperative as to the Justices last mentioned, and did not and do not authorize the payment of any amount to either of the said Justices.

To this return, the relator demurred.

The section of the Constitution containing the provision referred to, and insisted upon by the Comptroller, as prohibiting the passage of the act in question, so far as it applied, or was intended to apply to Justices elected prior to the passage of the act and in office at the time of its passage is as follows:

"The Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive at stated times, for their services, a compensation to be established by law, *which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.*"

The question, then, presented by the demurrer is, whether the act authorizing the payment of the additional compensation is constitutional, as to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when the act was passed.

This was the only question argued before me, and is the only question in the case; for the resolution of the Board of Supervisors allowing the additional compensation, on the relator's own case, must be assumed to have been passed by the authority of the statute. It has not even been claimed on the part of the relator, that the Board of Supervisors independent of the statute, was authorized to pass either of the resolutions above referred to.

The only question, then, that I shall consider or decide is, whether the act is constitutional, so far as it authorizes, or was intended to authorize, the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax and pay an additional annual compensation to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office at the time of its passage.

Constitutional questions demand careful consideration. It is a grave matter to pronounce a law unconstitutional, but when the purpose or intent of a constitutional provision has been clearly ascertained, it is the plain duty of the Court to see that such provision is neither defeated nor evaded.

Why then, was the constitutional provision, that the compensation to be established by law for Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, "shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office," inserted in the Constitution? What was, and is, its purpose or intent?

On the part of the relator it is insisted that this provision was intended merely to protect the treasury of the State; and as the additional compensation to the Justices of the first Judicial District by the act and resolutions in question, is not to be paid out of the treasury of the State, but is to be paid by the authorities of the City and County of New-York, *directly, and without going into the treasury of the State*, out of moneys raised by tax on property taxable in that City and County alone, it is further insisted, that the payment of such additional compensation even to the Justices in office at the passage of the act by force and authority of the act, would not at all interfere with the proposed object or intention of the constitutional provision.

If this provision was intended merely to protect the treasury of the State, as the act calls for nothing from the treasury of the State, I do not see how its constitutionality could be questioned. But was the provision intended merely to protect the State Treasury? In terms, it is a restriction on the Legislature. Was it intended merely to protect the treasury of the State from the Legislature? Had the words of the provision been, "Shall not be increased," &c., and not as they are, "Shall not be increased *or diminished*," &c., it appears to me that you could not say, with any propriety of language, that it was intended to protect the treasury. An increase of salaries would have called for, and we must assume would have been followed by, a corresponding increase of taxation; and thus as much additional money would have flowed into the treasury as flowed out of it, and the treasury would be kept even. I do not see how even an increase of the salaries of any State officer or officers can be considered an attack on the treasury of the State, although I can see how it might be, on the tax-payers. But I do not see how it can be said that this provision of the Constitution was intended to protect the taxpayers; for it not only forbids an increase but also a *diminution* of the compensation "to be established by law, during," &c.; and it would be absurd to say that the diminution was forbidden with intent to protect either the tax payers or the Treasury. Besides, the increase or diminution is only forbidden "*during their continuance in office*." These words, I think, show conclusively that it was not the main object and purpose of the provision to protect either the Treasury or the tax payer. If that was its object and purpose, why did it not absolutely forbid an increase of the "compensation to be established by law," instead of limiting the prohibition to the continuance in office?

There are provisions in the Constitution, put there to protect the State Treasury; such as sec. 8, of art. 7, which forbids paying money out of the Treasury except under legislative appropriation. There are numerous other provisions to protect the tax-payer, such as sec. 9 of the same article, which forbids the loaning of the credit of the State to individuals, associations, &c.; sections 10, 11, and 12, of the same article, limiting the power to contract debts; and sections 13 and 14 regulating the power to impose taxes, &c. But it is quite clear to me, that the provision of the Constitution in question, was not put in the Constitution either to protect the State Treasury or the tax-payer, although incidentally and to a certain extent it may protect both.

A careful examination of the question has convinced me, contrary to the impression left upon my mind by its argument in this case, that the main object and purpose of putting this provision in the Constitution was to secure the independence and integrity of the Judges and Justices during their continuance in office—to protect *them* from the Legislature, not the State Treasury or the tax-payer; so that they could and would firmly discharge their duties, without the fear of a reduction or the favor of an increase of their salaries by the Legislature during their continuance in office.

This is shown, I think, by the fact that the provision in terms applies only to Judges and Justices after their election to office, *during their continuance in office*, but is most consistent with the history and general frame of these written Constitutions of Government.

The history of the written Constitutions, which resulted from the Revolution shows, that it was the intention in framing them, to make the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers, or departments of Government, not only independent of each other, but checks upon each other. These Constitutions were not only grants of power, but regulations of granted power. Besides numerous express restrictions, and a qualified veto provided by them as checks upon the Legislative power, it necessarily followed from the very frame of these Constitutions, that the Judicial power was the ultimate check upon both the Legislative and Executive powers; for these Constitutions were to be construed, and from the very nature of the duty, it became the province and duty of the judges to construe them; and behind the construction of the ultimate Court having jurisdiction of the question and of the parties, there lies only obedience or revolution.

Our State Constitution of 1846, seems to have been framed in a spirit of increased distrust of the Legislative power. The express restrictions on the Legislature in it, are much more numerous than in either of the previous Constitutions. Besides these express restrictions, there are certain limitations of the Legislative power granted, necessarily to be implied from the purposes and object of civil government, and from the fact that the Legislative power is granted.

Now, as an act of the Legislature not authorized by the Constitution, if it escapes the Executive veto, if questioned, has yet to pass the judicial scrutiny, is it extraordinary that the same Constitution which contains these increased express restrictions on the Legislature, and makes the Judges and Justices elective for short terms, should provide that the salaries of the Judges and Justices should neither be "increased or diminished during the continuance in office," so that they should be neither starved or induced into a pliant adoption of a construction by the Legislature of the Constitutional restrictions and limitations of its own power.

These considerations lead me to the conclusion that the main purpose and object of this Constitutional prohibition of an increased compensation during the continuance in office only, and of course only after a Judge's or Justice's election, was intended to prevent the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, from being placed under obligations to the *Legislature*.

There is nothing in the Constitution preventing Judges or Justices from receiving presents or gifts from individuals, or Corporations, private or municipal. If the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York had undertaken, by resolution or ordinance, *without and independent of any act or authority of the Legislature*, to pay the Justices of the Supreme Court of the first Judicial District an increased annual compensation, certainly this constitutional provision would have had nothing to do with the legality or validity of such resolution or ordinance even as to the Justice then in office; for it is plain that the constitutional provision is, and was intended to be, a mere restriction on the Legislature only. But it appears from the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the 16th of August, 1859, auditing and allowing the claims of the relator and others for additional compensation, that such claims were presented, and audited, and allowed, and directed to be paid, in *pursuance* of the act of the Legislature, and of the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1852; and the relator's whole case and right, as presented in the alternative writ of *mandamus*, and by the argument of his counsel before me, is founded and proceeds upon the theory, that the resolution of Dec. 27, 1852, was passed by authority of the act of the Legislature; and the Comptroller assuming this, as he had a right to assume on the relator's own case, in his return sets up and insists upon the unconstitutionality of the act, as to the relator and other Justices elected prior to, and in office at the time of its passage.

It is plain, then, that I am not permitted to speculate on the question, whether the Board of Supervisors by virtue of general authority, or under general laws, had authority to pass the resolutions; or whether the City of New-York, as a Corporation, under its charter or otherwise, without and independent of any special act or authority of the Legislature, would have had a right to raise and pay the additional compensation; but that in deciding the question of constitutionality, I must assume that the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors were passed by force and authority of the act in question; and if the increased compensation claimed by the relator is paid to him, that it must be paid to him by force and authority of the act.

This being so, it follows, if the views above presented as to the purpose and object of the constitutional provision relied upon by the Comptroller are correct, that the act is unconstitutional, and the resolutions passed or purporting to have been passed by its authority void, as to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when the act was passed. If the constitutional prohibition of an increased compensation "during their continuance in office," was intended to prevent the Justices from being placed under obligations to the Legislature, or to a Legislature, during their terms of office; and the increased compensation claimed by the relator and others in office when the act was passed is claimed by them, and if paid, is to be paid under and by authority of the act; does it not follow that the act is unconstitutional as to the relator and such other Justices? What difference does it make to the relator, whether his increased compensation is paid to him by the Comptroller or Chamberlain of the City of New-York, or the Comptroller or Treasurer of the State. If he is paid by the Comptroller or Chamberlain of the City of New-York, *by force and authority of the Act*, he is just as much indebted to the Legislature for his additional pay as though he received it from the Comptroller or Treasurer of the State.

It is clear, then, that the act in question, so far as it was intended to authorize an additional compensation to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District, in office when passed, was within the mischief intended to be remedied or prevented by the constitutional provision; if I am right in my view of its purpose and object.

If, as was suggested on the argument, and as the history of the legislation as to Judges' salaries in this State prior to the Constitution of 1846 might lead one to suppose, the constitutional prohibition of increased compensation was intended not only to make the Judges and Justices independent of the Legislature, but to relieve the Legislature from their solicitations for an increase of salaries, as it clearly follows from the views that have been presented, that the act in question was and is within the mischiefs intended to be remedied or prevented by the constitutional prohibition, so far as the act was intended to apply to and benefit Justices in office at the time of its passage and during their continuance in office.

It has been suggested if the act in question, so far as it authorizes increased compensation to the Justices of the First Judicial District then in office is unconstitutional, that the authority given by another section of the Act to pay Justices from other districts assigned to perform judicial services in the First Judicial District under the Act, is and must also be unconstitutional.

I think not, even as to Justices of other districts then in office. The services to be performed by Justices from other districts are extra services, out of their districts, and over and above such as they were elected to perform in their districts. The $8 per day allowed them by the Board of Supervisors under the Act for the services, places them under no obligations either to the Legislature or the City—for the extra pay they do extra work. But if the increased compensation is paid to the relator and other Justices of the First Judicial District elected prior to the Act, it is to be paid to them for the services which they were elected to perform, and which they would have performed had the Act authorizing the additional compensation never been passed.

My conclusion is that the Comptroller must have Judgment on the demurrer with costs.

DIGNITY IN THE DUST.

The Question of the City Funds—The Aldermanic Committee Powerless.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Matter of the Application of the Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen.—This was the application of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate and report the condition of that important interest, the City Funds, for an order of attachment compelling the City Chamberlain, Mr. Platt, to appear before them as a witness. It is understood that the Aldermen desire to know if Mr. Platt pays interest on the public cash; and if so, what amount, and to whom, and by what means he was induced to do such a thing; besides other matters of greater or less concern. As the official of whom these inquiries were to be made did not appear upon simple summons, this application was made, and resulted in the order that the following decision be entered:

INGRAHAM, J.—The statute requires that the Committee shall be appointed by the Common Council. This is not satisfied by the appointment of the Board of Aldermen. The Committee must be appointed by the joint action of the Boards. The two Boards have power of themselves to appoint such Committees, but the Common Council can appoint a Committee only by the action of both Boards. It would be useless to institute a proceeding, which would fail for a defect in the appointment of the Committee.

Daniel E. Sickles, for applicants; J. R. Whiting, opposed.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE HARBOR-MASTER CASES—AN INDICTMENT QUASHED—CASE OF FRANZ HOFFMAN.

The first business in this Court yesterday was the case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder. The jury had been impanneled on Wednesday, but the District-Attorney now consented to the withdrawal of a juror, and the case went off. The reasons for this course were given by Mr. Brady, who had been assigned as the prisoner's counsel. Until recently he had not had an opportunity to advise with his client, who does not speak English. A day or two ago, however, by the aid of the Court interpreter, he had learned that the prisoner, in the German wars, while a soldier in the regular army, had received a sabre wound in his head, of which the scar still gave evidence. Medical advice had been obtained concerning his sanity, and the result, communicated to the District-Attorney, had been such as to induce the prosecution to grant a delay, until, if necessary, a commission may be issued to take testimony in Germany, where all the prisoner's relatives and friends reside, and where the officer is under whom he served at the time of recovery from his wound.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM MARSTEN, HARBOR-MASTER.

The next case called was that of William Marsten, indicted for taking illegal fees in his capacity as Harbor Master. Assistant Prosecutor Anthon read the statute regulating the taking of fees by Harbor-masters, and briefly stated the facts expected to be proved, which were, that, in violation of the law, the prisoner had charged fees for providing a mooring place for a coasting vessel, which, by the statute, was exempt from paying any fees.

John S. Annable, the first witness, testified that prisoner was a Harbor Master in June last.

Richard Heather, the next witness, testified that he was the consignee of a cargo of coal coming from Pennsylvania, in the *William T. Cooney*.

At this point the prisoner's counsel raised an objection to the indictment. The statute enacts that "no compensation shall be demanded by the said Harbor-masters for the entrance into the port of New-York of any sloop or schooner employed in the coasting-trade within the United States." The indictment nowhere alleged that the vessel in question was engaged in the coasting-trade. Proof to that effect could not, therefore, be introduced, and an acquittal was asked. The Court sustained the objection, and charged the jury to acquit, which they did at once.

CASE OF MARSTEN AND VAN NESS.

The next case was that of William Marsten and William Van Ness, Harbor masters, indicted for the same offence as the last prisoner. Counsel for defence objected to the present indictment, on the ground that it was not drawn under the common law nor under the statute entirely; further it was not alleged that illegal fees were taken officially. The averment was made that Marsten was a Harbor-master, and that Van Ness, *assuming to act* as a deputy, had taken the wrongful fees. This might have been extortion, but it was not a case of taking fees by an officer, and the indictment was not for extortion. Motion was therefore made to quash, and decision thereon reserved.

THE SUNDAY THEATRE CASE.

In this case a bill of exceptions had been settled, and upon motion of counsel for defence, a stay of proceedings was granted, the prisoner becoming bound in the sum of $500 to abide by the decision of the February General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Louis Gross was surety upon the bond.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGough, Ann McGough, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCES—A PROSTITUTE STEALS HER PAY—RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—A MAN ASSAILED BY A BOY—A VIOLENT ASSAULT—AND NOVEL RULING OF THE COURT.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, Walter A. Storia was arraigned on a charge of having obtained money upon false pretences. In July last he prepared a communication for the TIMES, which was published in our columns, appealing to the charitable for help, and representing himself to be a man of education, with a starving wife and child. He obtained in this manner a small sum. Upon investigation, his case was found to be only a pretended one, and himself an impostor. He was arrested and committed to the City Prison, where he had remained till yesterday, the Grand Jury having found no bill against him until the present term. He now pleaded guilty; and as he had already suffered nearly four months' confinement, his sentence was suspended, and he was discharged.

George Whitlock, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing, on the 13th of October last, a watch and some bank bills, concluded to plead guilty. He was sentenced two years to State Prison.

William Arnold, indicted for assault and battery, was next placed at the bar. The complaining witness was present, but as the prisoner pleaded guilty oral testimony was not taken, the complainant's blinded eye bearing evidence of the extent of the prisoner's offence. He was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

Julia Smith, indicted for larceny, was put to the bar. The prosecuting officer advised her to plead guilty. She then explained to the Court that she had gone with the complainant, that he had refused to pay her, and that, therefore, in taking his watch she had only designed to effect a summary collection of debt. She said she never was arrested before, and she hoped she might be lightly sentenced. She knew nothing about the law, but was willing to put in any plea that was proper—only it ought not to result in a heavy sentence upon her. She then pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary one year. She seemed to think herself hardly used, and manifested considerable vexation and grief.

John Leary, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar.

Edward H. Ensign, the first witness, testified that several engraved plates for maps, valued at $500, were stolen from him in July last. The plates were subsequently recovered from the junk shop of the prisoner, in Gold-street. Subsequently the prisoner had stated before Justice Welsh that he had bought them of a boy, for three dollars, as old copper, not knowing that they had any other element of value. The boy who stole and sold them was a former employe of the witness. The plates when recovered were tied together with the same string, and had the same paper between them, which they had when in possession of the witness.

Officer Fitzmorris next testified that he went to the junk shop of the prisoner with the boy who had stolen the goods; the prisoner on being told that the plates had been stolen, offered to give them up, but refused to have the money he had paid refunded. He had not untied the string about them, and didn't know their character. Had he known they were stolen he should not have received them. He was then arrested. He delivered the plates up, taking them from between two bags of rags.

No further witnesses were called for the people and the defence opened with the testimony of Catharine McKelligan. She had lived in the defendant's house; she was present when the boy brought the plates to sell; he had stated to Leary that they were old and worthless, and "his boss had allowed him to sell them;" the prisoner told the boy that he thought they were useful, and refused to buy them; the boy then assured him that they were worthless to his employer, and he had permission to sell them; afterward, they lay in the scales were they were weighed two hours.

Eugene Ely, the next witness, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Isaac E. Wolly also testified to the good character of the accused.

No further witnesses were called, and the case was submitted under the charge of the Judge.

The Court remarked that the guilty knowledge of the receiver was the essence of the crime, since he might receive stolen goods innocently, in ignorance of their character. If the jury believed that the prisoner knew, or had reasonable ground to suppose that the plates had been stolen, he must be convicted; otherwise, they must acquit. After a few minutes' consultation they rendered a verdict of *not guilty*, and the prisoner was discharged.

George Douglass was next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Joseph McMullin, a good looking lad of thirteen or fourteen years, was next tried for assaulting Mr. Jacob Rond. Mr. Rond was the first witness. He stated that he had had some difficulty with the prisoner concerning turning on the water from a hydrant, near the witness's place. The prisoner had kicked and struck the witness during the occurrence. Witness then detained him till an officer arrived and arrested him.

Mary Aldrich next testified that she heard Mr. Rond tell the boys to go away from the hydrant, and they refused. One boy pushed the prisoner against Rond, who then pushed and kicked him away.

The prosecution refused to press the case further, and the Court instructed the jury to acquit, which they did, and the boy was discharged.

Robert Green was next tried on an indictment for assault and battery. Mr. Reeves, the first witness, went into the store where the prisoner was employed. He saw there some property—musical instruments—which had been stolen from himself. He stated this to the prisoner, and asked him to go to a magistrate and identify the property. Green refused, and called in somebody else. When his friend arrived, the prisoner ordered the witness to put down the articles. He refused to do so, and Green's friend struck the witness in the face, cutting his lip badly, and knocking him down. The prisoner then tried to seize the property.

At this point counsel for defence asked that the case be dismissed, as no evidence of the prisoner's guilt had been adduced. The prosecution claimed that Mr. Reeves had gone into the store, as he had the right to do, and had taken his own property found there, as he had a perfect right to do, provided he committed no breach of the peace. That the prisoner had called in a comrade and incited him to commit the assault; he was therefore guilty as much as if he struck the blow.

The Court ruled, however, that a *man has no right to take peaceful possession of his own property found in the possession of another*. He must pursue his remedy in a civil suit, or complain at the Police Court. Therefore Reeves was a trespasser, and the prisoner had a right to do as he did. To this ruling Mr. Sedgwick, for the people, excepted, and the Court granted a delay of twenty minutes for production of authorities.

The authorities were produced and read to the Court, in which it had been decided that "the owner of property wrongfully detained may take possession of it wherever found, and may even lay his hands gently upon the wrong doer." Notwithstanding this, however, Judge RUSSELL declared that "never, while he was on the bench, would he charge such law as that;" and he therefore instructed the jury to acquit, which they did; and the prisoner was discharged.

The next prisoner tried was Bisack Pik, indicted for grand larceny. *Catharine Burns*, the first witness, testified that the prisoner came to her house with Michael Newland, who was employed to paint the house; the prisoner was brought to set glass; the next morning she missed between $40 and $50 in gold and bank bills; the prisoner was arrested three days later, and denied that he had been in the house, or ever seen the witness.

Michael Newland next testified to having employed and brought the prisoner to the house in question. He did not stay in the room with him all the time; witness heard the money was stolen the next morning; he saw the prisoner next day, when he denied having taken the money, or having seen the witness.

Elias F. Lang, the officer who made the arrest, testified that the prisoner denied having been in the house.

There were no further witnesses, and the Court remarked to the Jury that the only ground on which the prosecution could be pressed, was the prisoner's denial of having been in the house. If the Jury thought this circumstance was sufficient to establish guilt, beyond any reasonable doubt, they would convict; otherwise they must acquit. The Jury retired and after a short absence returned a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Henry D. Smethurst.
For Conspiracy—George Pigott.
For Assault and Battery—Joseph Townsend.
For Felonious Assault—Michael McCabe, John Warren, Patrick Kiernohan, George H. Voght, James Netten.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Caroline Porter, Samuel Levy, Jacob Harris.
For Grand Larceny—Peter O'Brennan, Phillip Corran, John Egruton, John McDonald, Andrew Ryan.
For Forgery—Charles Pell, John Lean.
For Arson—Charles Daverson, Patrick Welsh.
For Rape—August Stephany.

The Battery Encroachment.

ARGUMENT OF THE INJUNCTION POSTPONED.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Gould.

The People ex rel. the Pilot Commissioners vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was the return day to the order to the defendant to show cause why he should not be perpetually enjoined from further occupation of the Battery, or of land under the public waters of the Bay.

Counsel appeared on behalf of the respondent, and asked for further time in which to prepare the defence in the case. He stated that as the question of title to lands under the waters in the Bay had to be examined, more time must be allowed in justice to Mr. Vanderbilt, the defendant.

Counsel for relators said he was not authorized to consent to any delay. The matter was an important one, and should be proceeded with as early as possible.

The Court stated that as the questions involved were of so grave importance, the time asked should be allowed the respondent. The argument of the injunction was accordingly fixed for Wednesday next.

Wm. Allen Butler for relators; C. A. Rapelle and Horace F. Clark for defendant.

The Round of the Courts—Uncertainty of Law.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Mullen.

Wm. Rider et al vs. John F. Pond.—This action is brought to recover damages for the alleged violation of a contract entered into by the defendant with the plaintiffs and the firm of Roberts & Co.

It appears that the plaintiffs, in 1850, were manufacturers in the City of Brooklyn of a kind of oil, by a secret process, which rendered the manufacture quite profitable. The firm of Roberts & Co. entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs by which they were to advance to the plaintiffs the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of enlarging the factory of the plaintiffs, so as to make it produce double the amount of oil that it then yielded. One half of the oil thus manufactured was to be delivered to Roberts & Co., who were to ship it to London, sell it, pay all charges upon it, and return to the plaintiffs one half of the profits realized. To secure the $10,000 advanced, the plaintiffs were to give Roberts & Co. a bill of sale of the factory, and also insure the factory for their benefit to the amount of $10,000.

After this agreement, substantially as narrated, had been made, the plaintiffs sold out their factory and interest in this contract to the defendant, who, it is alleged, agreed with Roberts & Co. to assume all the plaintiffs' obligations under it to them, such as enlarging the factory, &c.; and also agreed with the plaintiffs to idemnify them for any loss or damage that might result from his failure to fulfil his part of the contract.

The plaintiffs now allege that the defendant has failed to comply with his agreement, has failed to enlarge the factory, to give a bill of sale of it, &c., which has resulted to their damage.

The defence is, that the contract was that the $10,000 mentioned in the agreement was to be paid to the defendant, the differences between the parties seemingly arising from a misunderstanding as to what they really did agree to do.

The case was tried once before at a Circuit of the Supreme Court, and then judgment was given in favor of the defendant; that judgment was appealed from to the General Term of the Court which affirmed the decision of the Circuit; from this decision an appeal was again taken to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was set aside, and the case sent back to the Circuit for a new trial. The cause came on before Justice MULLEN, who, after hearing the evidence, directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs', which they accordingly did, for the sum of $17,038 15. The Court ordered an allowance of 5 per cent. on the verdict.

Wm. M. Evarts and Leonard & Hoffman for plaintiffs; H. H. Stewart for defendant.

Verdict against a Policeman.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

MARINE COURT....Before Judge Alker.

C. C. Doolittle vs. John Leary.—The plaintiff alleged that at the time of the arrival of the Prince of Wales he was wrongfully arrested by the defendant, and brought his action for damages.

The defence was that the plaintiff with others was engaged in throwing feathers upon the people as they passed. The arrest was made at the Lafarge House.

The plaintiff denied that he was one of those who threw the feathers, and the case resulted in a verdict for $200 for the plaintiff.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Burtis Skidmore.—This will was now offered for probate, and is contested by the daughter of the testator, to whom is left but $100, out of an estate estimated to be worth about $250,000. The remainder is given to a son, Wm L. Skidmore.

The daughter, Maria L., who contests the will, is the present wife of Simon Camacho, said to be Secretary to the Venezuelan Legation. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 30th.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Bridget Barry and Mary R. Shaw were admitted to probate. The devises in these wills are of no public interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 34 bbls. Ashes, 31,308 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bbls. Corn Meal, 263,904 bushels Wheat, 18,558 bushels Corn, 10,100 bushels Barley, 16,028 bushels Oats, 1,331 pkgs. Provisions, and 777 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,600 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10¾c.@10⅞; do. Gulfs at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Has attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported of 400 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@14¾c., with 70 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.@14½c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, especially by shippers, at essentially unchanged prices. Exchanges are working rather more satisfactorily, and rates on freight are easier, which circumstances tend to encourage export movements. Holders meet the requirements of buyers readily within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@	$4 90
Extra State	5 00	@	5 30
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@	6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former figures. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 25@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, having attracted more attention from shippers, has advanced, closing firmly, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots. We have heard of sales of 98,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 10; White Western at $1 30@$1 35; Red Western at $1 22@$1 25; Choice Amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 15; Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 10; Red State, part at $1 18; very Choice Red Long Island (600 bush.) at $1 35; and Red Southern on private terms, ₱ bush. Corn opened heavily, but closed buoyantly. Sales transpired of 82,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c., closing at 65½c.@66c., with even higher rates asked, for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 67c.@67½c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is somewhat firmer. Sales 3,700 bushels, mainly at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales 27,400 bushels, including Canada West, part at 71c; Canada East, at 66c.@68c., and State, part at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been inquired for, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 675 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 25c.@28c., ₱ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand has been less active, yet prices have been firm. Stocks of desirable kinds continue quite limited. The Albany *Evening Journal* reports light receipts, consisting mainly of kinds most wanted in market. From the North, Spruce and Hemlock continue to arrive in quantity sufficient to supply the small demand. The sales, during the week, have been limited, few buyers coming to market, and they generally purchasing but little to complete their assortments, though there has been a few sales of Box in considerable quantity. Prices have been held at previous rates. In the early part of the week the shipments were light, in consequence of a scarcity of vessels; but a south wind has enabled a large fleet to arrive, and they are loading as fast as they can get berths."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	208,709,417	33,642	13,933	107,498,517
1857	211,212,602	50,824	83,249	149,073,239
1858	251,566,551	31,261	110,897	138,791,230
1859	272,794,762	45,466	66,231	110,188,503
1860	289,365,600	30,564	40,030	141,558,677

In the early part of the Summer there was anticipated during the season a large increase in the receipts of boards and scantling, but the recent falling off in the supplies has already materially reduced comparative increase, as exhibited on the 1st of September, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Up to the 15th inst. our figures show an increase of 16,570,838 this season over last, yet before the close of navigation this nominal increase may be used up.

METALS—Have been inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 900 bbls., including Mess, at $16@$16 31¼, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been lightly dealt in, including Hams, at 10c.@11c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@8c., chiefly within the range, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been inactive; small lots of smoked changed hands at 11¼c. for sides, and 9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard has been sparingly sought after. The reported sales to-day did not exceed 150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Beef has been moderately inquired for, at uniform rates. Sales transpired of 325 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in less request, at 9c @11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales af 100 tcs. were reported, at $4@$4 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday says: "The trade in hogs has been very flat, and prices further declined 25@30 ₱ cental, with a dull and unsettled market from day to day. The weather was bad a portion of the time, but became quite favorable at the close. The receipts have been again very large, and the quality of the hogs very fine, the average ranging fully 10 ₱ cent. above that of those received the corresponding week last year. A considerable portion of those which arrived during the week had been contracted for previously, so that the number on the market was comparatively small; still packers held back from day to day, and drovers made concessions from day to day, until they reached $6 25 for heavy hogs; but not meeting but a limited demand at this rate, they commenced packing on their own account, in preference to making any further concessions. Packers, however, were generally indifferent, and did not seem disposed to buy largely, even at a further decline, and refused good hogs, Monday, at $6 10@$6 15.

The receipts of hogs at this place for the past week, the season, and some previous seasons, were as follows:

From Kentucky	12,500
By Railways	25,868
By River	7,673
Driven in	2,600
Total for the week	48,641
Previously reported	32,889
Total for the season	81,530

Same time in 1859	60,199	Same time in 1855	73,446
Same time in 1858	102,331	Same time in 1854	76,714
Same time in 1857	39,909	Same time in 1853	93,419
Same time in 1856	76,750	Same time in 1852	118,845

Prices of mess pork declined to $15 75, and market dull at that. It was offered quite freely, for December delivery, at this rate, without finding buyers. There is an unusual indifference to buy for future delivery, and there is less doing in this way than at this season for some years past. There seems to be no confidence in the current prices beyond the present moment. Green meats declined to 5c., 7c. and 7½c. for shoulders, sides and hams, and some sales of the latter were made at 7½c., closing nominal as regards the two former, and with but a moderate demand for the latter. Lard has been bought to a moderate extent, in lots of 50 to 100 bbls., to fill current orders, at 10¼c., closing nominal at 10¼c.

Some sales of bacon shoulders were made at 8½c.@8¾c., but at the close these prices were nominal."

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of 550 hhds., including Cuba, at 5⅜c.@6⅛c.; new crop New-Orleans at 7¼c., and Melado, part at 4c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 19c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 700 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rates have favored shippers, decidedly, and fair engagements have been reported. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags 13d.@14d.; Corn, 11½d.@12½d., ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 ℔s.; and Hops, ½d.@1d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ₱ bbl.; Grain 13½d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d @¾d ₱ ℔. For Falmouth, Wheat, in bulk, 15d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 24c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, Wheat, also in shippers' bags, at 13d. ₱ bushel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

ART. I.—The Trout-Book of the Year.
II.—Lines to a Violet Sent in a Letter.
III.—A Strange Experience.
IV.—Stanzas—"Autumn Leaves."
V.—The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
VI.—Lines—"Autumn Night."
VII.—Miss Gurp's Triumph.
VIII.—Sunshine and Shade: A Thought.
IX.—The Hermit of New-York.
X.—Stanzas—"December."
XI.—Answer, My Heart, "Yea" or "Nay!"
XII.—Down Among the Vaults of St. Denis.
XIII.—Lines—"Silver Lake."
XIV.—Confidences of an Unhappy Wife.
XV.—Chill, "Surly November."
XVI.—A Winter Fireside Song.
LITERARY NOTICES:
1.—Palfrey's History of New-England.
2.—The Works of Charles Lamb.
3.—The Lake Regions of Central Africa.
4.—The Prince's Ball: A Satirical Poem.
5.—The Moral History of Women.
6.—Rule or Ruin: A Satire on the Times.
7.—Bacon's Literary and Professional Works.
EDITOR'S TABLE:
1.—Editorial Historical Narrative of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*.
2.—Reminiscences of being Badly Scared.
3.—Auction Sale of Burton's Shakespearian Collection.
4.—Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.
5.—Brief Notices of New Publications.
6.—New Music.
7.—*Knickerbocker* Premiums.

TERMS—Twenty-five cents per number, or $3 per annum, in advance; two copies, $5; three copies, $6. The postage on the *Magazine* (twenty-four cents per annum) to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.,
New-York.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 202, 2,104, for $35 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

LOST—A BLACK BROADCLOTH CLOAK IN THE Bowery, near Bayard-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Murray Hill House, corner 6th-av. and 40th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Toodles a Father.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering—The Honeymoon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Smuggler's Daughter—The Schoolmaster—Handsome Jack—The Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important news which we have this morning in connection with the secession movement, is of a financial character. It is announced that the Banks of Washington and Philadelphia, following the lead of those of Richmond and Baltimore, have suspended specie payments. This movement is generally commended in the localities immediately interested, and has had the effect to give more confidence in business circles. The Banks of Baltimore yesterday discounted to the amount of nearly a million dollars, and the merchants were correspondingly relieved. The suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia was on account of a run commenced upon them, and is in direct contravention of a State law. The hope is expressed, however, that the Governor will convene the Legislature in order that a special law may be passed to meet the exigency. One suspension took place in Charleston, South Carolina, yesterday—that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. In Virginia, further suspensions took place in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Wheeling. From Boston we learn that should the emergency require it, the Banks there propose to discount to the extent of five millions. The sensation dispatches published in this City relative to the condition of the Cabinet on the question of secession, are now flatly contradicted on the very best authority. There may be, of course, differences of opinion relative to the right of a State to secede, but the propriety of the President's course in enforcing his own views, will not be questioned by any Cabinet officer. An evidence of the fact that Georgia is not disposed to blindly follow the lead of South Carolina, may be found in the fact that the Legislature of that State to-morrow, at the suggestion of Gov. Brown in a special Message, will proceed to choose Presidential Electors. South Carolina maintains her extreme position of hostility towards the North, one evidence of which may be seen in the announcement that all the steerage passengers which reach Charleston on board the steamers from the Northern ports are immediately sent back. Meantime it is stated as an interesting fact, in our Washington dispatches, that no census returns have been received from that State—they having all been withheld.

The Administration seems to have taken the most prompt and effectual measures to put a speedy end to the new troubles which now threaten the peace and safety of the people of Kansas and Southwestern Missouri. The President yesterday received a dispatch from Judge Williams, acquainting him with the alarming state of affairs, and orders were immediately transmitted to Gen. Harney to take the most effectual method of ridding the country in the shortest possible time of the murderous Montgomery and his Jay-hawkers. The people of that portion of Missouri more immediately threatened by them are represented to be in the greatest state of excitement and apprehension, and measures are being taken by them to defend themselves with vigor. It is to be hoped that the prompt action of the Government will render any defence unnecessary.

Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, the President and Vice-President elect, met for the first time yesterday, at Chicago. To-day they will have a public reception in the parlor of one of the hotels. Mr. Hamlin and Senator Trumbull will leave to-morrow for Washington.

By the steamship *Bienville*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have received late news from Cuba, Venezuela and Mexico. The death of Mr. Wyman, one of the editors of the *Cuban Messenger*, is reported. Our correspondent at Havana furnishes a variety of interesting news and gossip from Havana. The Spaniards appear to be greatly interested in the results of the Presidential election in the United States, and are not far wrong in anticipating therefrom great danger to the perpetuity of the Union. From Venezuela, we learn that the Constitutional forces continued to pursue the factionists, defeating them whenever they encountered them, but not altogether crushing their power to rally again. A decisive campaign would be undertaken during the current month by the Government against the factionists. It is confirmed from Mexico that Miramon is no longer President, and that he left the Capital on the 1st inst. The country is in a most distracted condition. Robles has taken Miramon's place.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but sat only for a short time, doing no business of importance. Alderman Brady presented a resolution directing the Joint Special Committee appointed to receive and entertain the Japanese Embassy, to report in detail the items of expenditure incurred by them in that reception and entertainment, at the next meeting of the Board. It was adopted. The same Alderman also moved for the discharge of the Committee appointed for investigating the security of the City deposits in the hands of the City Chamberlain. The motion was carried. The Comptroller transmitted a statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads for the months of July, August, September and October. In the Board of Councilmen, the contract for the removal of Coenties Reef was concurred in, at the sum of $18,750—the work to be finished in one year. A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court in relation to the lack of accommodations for that Court, answering the remonstrance of the Supreme Court, and saying that unless better accommodation are provided soon, the business of the Court will have to be suspended.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, Mr. Draper, the President of the Board, submitted the annual estimates for the support of the institutions during the coming year, the amount required being $699,375, which is a decrease upon the estimates of last year of $76,824. The Committee's report contained a statement of various matters pertaining to the different institutions under their charge.

The *crim. con.* case of Brown *vs.* Davison was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. After the closing address of Mr. Gerard, and the reply of Mr. Truman Smith, Judge Shipman delivered an exhaustive charge, and the Jury, as the result of nearly three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict against the defendant for six cents damages. Mr. Smith, the plaintiff's senior counsel, made himself the hero of a little episode, for which the Judge called him sharply to account.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham yesterday refused an attachment compelling the attendance of the City Chamberlain as a witness before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. He held that the Committee should have been appointed by the Common Council, by the joint action of the two Boards. At Chambers of the same Court, before Justice Gould, the matter of the injunction enjoining Commodore Vanderbilt from further occupation of the Battery, was postponed until Wednesday next. At the Special Term of the same Court the opinion of Justice Sutherland in regard to the increase of the Judges' salaries, was promulgated, and is elsewhere published. In the Marine Court one Doolittle recovered $200 against John Levy, a policeman, for false arrest and imprisonment.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a bill of exceptions was settled and a stay of proceedings granted in the Sunday Theatre case. The cases of the indicted Harbor-masters came on. Marsten was acquitted on one indictment, by reason of defect therein. Motion to quash was made in the other indictments, and decision reserved. In the Court of General Sessions there was quite a variety of cases, and one or two sentences to Sing Sing. In the case of a prisoner, Green, Judge Russell delivered a novel decision, which will be found in our law column. Walter A. Storia, who obtained money, a few months since by an appeal for charity in the Times, pleaded guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentence was suspended.

The Money Market yesterday felt sensibly the action of the Banks on Wednesday afternoon, and the news of the suspension of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Banks occasioned no particular surprise. In Foreign Exchange the rates manifest more steadiness, though still ruling low, 103@105 on London for Bank and Bankers' bills. Stocks higher, Tennessee and other State Securities 3@5 ℔ cent. up; New-York Central, 76.

A remarkable improvement occurred in General Trade. Heavier sales of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Pork, Beef and Cotton, were effected. The demand for Breadstuffs, from shippers, was decidedly more active. Wheat and Corn advanced. Hay, Hops, Coffee and Whisky, attracted more attention. Metals, Oils, Fish, Hemp, Spices, Molasses, Rice and Tobacco, were quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive, but rates were lower.

The Outbreak in Kansas.

The public will do well to resume a habit much practiced three or four years ago, of discounting some sixty per cent. of rumors coming from Kansas. That we are on the eve of a repetition of the drama which at that time so agitated the country there is reason to apprehend. The opening scenes have much the same character. As then, the provoking causes originated at Washington; as then, the forms of law have been carefully used to screen the real aggressors; while the party which those inexorable forms have driven to desperation is paraded before the country as the wanton perpetrators of acts at once illegal and inhuman. In order to place the subject in a perfectly just light, it may be well to restate the facts.

Had Kansas been admitted to the Union, as she was justly entitled to be, and as the peace of the country loudly demanded, the recurrence of these violent scenes, it is needless to say, would have been absolutely prevented. But the Administration having accepted the dictation of party, rather than of the popular will, and postponed the admission of the new State until after the Presidential struggle, it has had an opportunity to prosecute still further that malignant spirit of persecution, which has prevailed from the moment the failure of its original policy became inevitable. In renewing this Summer its attacks on the Kansas people, it has sought the occasion, of all others, to make its injuries profoundly felt, and to excite popular resentment to the wildest pitch. The season has been big with misery. The failure of the crops brought famine upon the track of civil war, leaving the population not only without the means of life, but without the means of redeeming their homesteads, should Government press the lands into the market. This, of course, Government persists in doing. The most urgent remonstrances, and the most eloquent statements of the poverty and distress of the people, seem only to confirm the determination of the President to carry forward the sales, thus adding to the terrors of starvation the loss of years of labor and self-denial, and of the scantily provided homes they had so perseveringly struggled for.

To this overmastering grievance is to be added the evictions in the southern counties where the present outbreak is prevailing; and we see how far the responsibility of these excesses is to be attributed to the insurgents, and we are also made to understand the exact aim and extent of the movement. That Montgomery and his followers will if possible prevent the sales, and put a stop to the outrages perpetrated by Federal officials on the southern boundary, is to be anticipated. To do this, they will doubtless make war upon all the Federal officers they can find in the Territory, and if not prevented, will break up the Federal Courts, and plunder the land-offices. In the conduct of these hostilities individuals obnoxious for their activity in the cause of Slavery, and who are therefore suspected of prompting the vigorous action of Government, may be roughly handled.

This is probably the entire scope of the business. It is not a warfare for the liberation of slaves; no invasion of Missouri is, we presume, contemplated; it will simply begin and end in a quarrel with the agents of the cruel policy which is urged on by the Administration. It will, of course, suit the purposes of those who live by the diabolical business of manufacturing firebrands, to represent the affair as an Anti-Slavery raid of the Harper's Ferry type, and thus give substance to the apprehensions with which the South regards the approaching political era. On the contrary, however, it is a contest between a bad Administration and a people badly governed; a conflict between men who have persuaded themselves that resistance to a Government which exists not to protect, but to plunder, prosecute and madden them, is justifiable; and that any extreme is better than to see their famishing families driven forth from their firesides at the beginning of a pitiless Winter. The logic which from such anticipations deduces the right of defence, and even retaliation and reprisal, may not answer in the schools and courts of the enlightened East, but it has amazing strength in the broad open air of the prairies, where it will be likely to make multitudes of armed converts.

The obvious duty of the Executive is to inquire into the grievances these men complain of, and to redress them. We submit that it is quite time the Kansas people should no longer be scourged into subjection like a society of drunken helots. To select this crisis for adding the horrors of a dragonade to the previous calamities of the Territory, would be a refinement of barbarity which all civilization must regard with amazement and condemnation, especially as one of the most striking contrasts of the spectacle would be a sympathetic people pouring food and clothing into the Territory, to save their fellows from perishing, while the Government would be pouring in troops to exterminate them. From a policy so shameful there is still time for the President to save us.

How Sensations are Created.—Just as we expected, the reported rupture of the Cabinet on the secession question turns out to be a pure fabrication. It was one of the devices by which our enterprising neighbor the *Herald* keeps itself before the public, and magnifies its importance in the eyes of its credulous readers. Our Washington correspondent has the authority of three members of the Cabinet, whose names he has sent us, for saying that the *Herald's* statement was an unmitigated falsehood:—and we have equally conclusive evidence that it was concocted in the *Herald* office, although it purported to have been received by telegraph from Washington. In London, or any city where newspapers are held to the same moral responsibility as individuals, a journal which should perpetrate such an imposition upon its readers, would never afterwards be quoted as authority for anything. The *Herald* insists that we in this country have outgrown the prejudices which trammel free and independent journalism in the Old World. Judged by its own standard, it is undoubtedly right.

The Political Panic.

We have already admitted the serious character of the secession movement, and the duty of every citizen to do everything in his power to allay public excitement, North and South, and bring the public mind into a proper mood for canvassing the question on its merits. We have also very freely acknowledged that it is the duty of Republicans everywhere to exercise a magnanimous forbearance alike in their discussions and their acts, upon this subject. They have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of the Government, and they are under solemn obligations to discharge them in the spirit of conciliation and with a sincere desire to harmonize conflicting interests, and restore confidence and peace to the country.

But duties devolve upon others as well as upon them. If the Democrats of this City and the North are sincere in their professions of a desire for peace, they are bound to aid in its restoration. They know that nothing has contributed more to the present unhappy state of things at the South, than the entire misapprehension which pervades the masses as to the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. The belief is general and sincere, throughout the Southern States, that the Republican Administration designs to make war upon Slavery,—that it will trespass upon the rights of the Southern States. These impressions have been created, to a very great extent, by the interested misrepresentations of the Democratic Press, and of prominent Democratic politicians. The Fifth-avenue Hotel Committee, immediately after the John Brown invasion, issued an address, ascribing that outrage to the Republican Party, and asserting that it was in strict conformity with its purposes and plans. The entire Democratic Press echoed the calumny. And nothing was more natural than that the South should believe it. The indignant protests of the Republicans against the falsehood and injustice of such a charge were unheard and unheeded. Their journals were not admitted into the Southern States. Southern newspapers copied only those articles which gave support to the slander, and any man who should attempt, at the South, to correct it, was branded as an Abolitionist and banished from the State.

Thus was the foundation laid for that absurd dread of Republican ascendency which is at the bottom of the Disunion movement. Now, what can be done to remedy this evil,—and who can do it? Not the Republicans, for they can add no new disclaimers to those already given,—nor would they receive the slightest credit for any they might put forth. They promise moderation—conservatism—a scrupulous regard for Southern rights, and every just and fair concession to Southern interests and apprehensions. But all such assurances are scouted. No Southern paper copies them, unless as evidence of the salutary terror which the disunion movement strikes into the Northern heart. Not a solitary Democratic journal—North or South—so far as we have seen, has had the fairness to publish extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, showing his exact position on all the controverted questions of the day!

While those who alone have the ear of the South persist in this flagrant injustice, how is it possible to allay the excitement or appease the indignant resentment of the alarmed South? What possible good can Republicans do by pledging themselves to conservative measures, so long as the entire Democratic Press exhort the South to place not the slightest confidence in such promises? Who can believe that the President's Washington organ, the *Constitution*, desires to disarm or allay the disunion movement, while it persists in imputing to the Republican Administration purposes and designs which the whole party denies and repudiates?

If our Democratic fellow-citizens desire peace, let them aid us in procuring it. Let them sacrifice for the moment something of their partisan rancor, and disarm the hollow but fatal terror which pervades the South. We venture to say that not a single signer of that famous Fifth-avenue Address, now believes that Mr. Lincoln has any sympathy with the John Brown invasion, or that the South has anything to fear in this direction from his Administration. Let them say so, then, to the South. Let them show half the alacrity to serve the country now, which they evinced to serve their party then, and they could speedily check the apprehensions from which the country is suffering so profoundly.

The Panic-makers.

We have received a great many communications denouncing the *Herald* for its systematic endeavors to aggravate the existing sectional and financial excitements of the country. We must decline to publish them. It is quite as much as we can do to manage our own journal, without undertaking, in addition, the management of our neighbor's. Besides this, we have very little respect for the judgment of any man who expects to accomplish anything by denunciations of the *Herald*, so long as it receives the support of the very parties whom it injures most. That paper is only doing now precisely what it has been doing from the first day of its existence. It has lived and prospered by feeding every flame that accident or design might kindle in the community. It has but one rule of conduct, and that is to minister to every excitement that seizes at any time upon the public mind, no matter how much damage it may inflict on individuals or communities.

And it finds its account in so doing. Partly by inspiring fear and partly by stimulating curiosity, it makes itself talked about and sought for by the public—and the very men, merchants and others, whom it injures most, strengthen its hands for evil by contributing to its advertising columns. So long as this is the case, we have no disposition to interfere. If our business men enjoy being made the victims of panic and general confusion so much, as to lead them to support a newspaper which lives only by creating them, they are certainly entitled to the luxury.

The *Herald's* course during this political panic has been neither better nor worse than its usual course under similar circumstances. It has done everything in its power to increase the panic,—but that it always does. It has exaggerated the facts tending to increase it,—and has utterly suppressed every fact tending to allay it,—and that is precisely what it always does. It fabricates pretended telegraphic dispatches in its own office,—and it changes and modifies dispatches which actually reach it from other quarters, for the purpose of stimulating the excitement of the public mind,—but these are the tricks and devices which it always employs in similar emergencies. If the public like it, we have no right and no disposition to complain. Many men enjoy getting up in the morning and being satisfied from reading the *Herald* that the whole country is on the verge of ruin. They go down town in utter consternation, sacrifice their property in order to save something from the coming wreck, and are incredulous the next day when they find that the whole story was false. But they repeat the dance as often as the *Herald* chooses to fiddle the tune, and gradually they come to like these little excitements, expensive as they are, a good deal better than the simple truth. This is a free country, and they are certainly entitled to their choice. So far as we are concerned, we have not the slightest disposition to interfere with their enjoyments.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.

From whatever cause arising, it is an undoubted fact that great difficulty has been experienced for the last three or four years in obtaining convictions against prisoners charged with receiving stolen goods. Some few of the petty order of junk-dealers have been found guilty and sentenced, in one or two cases, on evidence certainly admitting some possibilities of their innocence. But with the larger order of criminals engaged in the trade of making thieves and keeping them employed, all efforts to obtain convictions and sentence, even upon proofs the most ample, appear in some mysterious manner to have been thwarted. No portion of the blame for this failure of justice can extend to the public prosecutor or the General Superintendent of Police, both these officers having on all occasions manifested the most eager and active desire to secure the punishment of this class of offenders, who are the parent-sources of the whole family of larcenies—a majority of the large burglaries committed being pre-arranged in the stores of those who afterwards dispose of the booty.

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public that the criminal mode of life is divided into castes and professions, as distinctly marked and regularly followed by apprentices and master-workmen as are the regular avocations by which honest men earn their bread. The pickpocket, except when desperately pressed by hunger, will not trench on the collateral branch of highway robbery. The confidence-man, who does his business by means of false checks, looks down with profound contempt on those who pursue the occupation of passing counterfeit bank-bills for a living. The horse-thieves and river-thieves have no affinities; while the "door-varnishers" and burglars have just as much difference between their positions as exists between Aldermen and City contractors. But at the head of all these classes, as advisers at the time of planning, purchasers in the day of success, and patrons in the hour of adversity, stand the receivers of stolen goods.

Of course the profits to be made by men who take the risk of buying articles which they know to be the proceeds of crime, are enormous. Even after deducting the vast sums which are levied as the price of impunity, the business in which they are engaged gives a ready road to fortune. Many of them keep steadily in their employ old thieves and cracksmen who have retired from the active practice of their callings. It is the duty of these to discover where profitable burglaries or larcenies can be committed; to enter stores and make charts of the premises; to gain the confidence of cooks or nurses and learn the amount of plate or other valuables in a house, the hour at which the family retires to rest, and all such other information as may be necessary. These cases are known to the Police as "put-up jobs," and the receiver, who employs the spy, will then sell his information to some confidential burglar for a small percentage in advance on the amount of possible booty, making due allowance for the risks.

Many of the great Receivers of Stolen Goods also employ retired criminals of the confidence class to obtain the ear of young clerks in large and wealthy stores—the seducers frequently spending many weeks and considerable sums of money in the task of corrupting the morals of their selected victims. Theatres are visited, late and costly suppers taken, rich wines are allowed to flow, and finally the blandishments of abandoned women are employed to shake down whatever remnants of integrity the young clerk may still treasure in his bosom. While this process is going on, the seducer pays for everything, and has the art of appearing "one of the best-natured fellows in the world." Little by little the scheme of proposed robbery is unfolded—"in fact it will be no robbery at all," the clerk merely having to take the goods and pawn them for a few days, by which time his "friend" will have received a remittance enabling him to release and restore them. By these arts hundreds—we might say thousands—of young men have been lost to careers of uprightness and honor, the first false step entailing ruin in its train, until the brandy bottle and utter shamelessness are allowed to finish what champagne and the glittering sophistries of vice commenced.

It is not to be wondered at that receivers who enjoy anything like extensive patronage in a business so profitable should be able to surround themselves with all the defences which legal technicalities can afford to wealthy or influential criminals. It has even to be said that, under the blessings of an elective judiciary, no admirer should fail to class the impunity it makes possible to men who can advance solid arguments for lenient rulings. The testimony against receivers of stolen goods must come in main part from men of acknowledged bad character; from thieves, pickpockets, confidence men or burglars who have sold goods to them. Such evidence, not being reliable in itself, requires to be corroborated by circumstantial or other not attainted evidence; and for this we have to depend solely on the Police, who are in many cases of that moral level which is known as "eminently human." In addition to all these natural difficulties, place a judge upon the bench who insists on the necessity for absolute, not inferential, proof of "guilty knowledge," and that the jury in regard to this vital point shall take not only the law but the facts from the Court,—and it may then be guessed how difficult and thorny is the path of a public prosecutor in his attempts to bring this most pernicious class of wrong-doers to justice.

It is a lamentable fact, but a public one, that many members of the Police force are on terms of acknowledged intimacy with notorious receivers of stolen goods. The officers of justice excuse themselves on the plea that these receivers often impart valuable information with reference to robberies, and it is quite true that they will sometimes labor earnestly to convict any thief who may have refused to sell them his booty on such terms as they are in the habit of dictating. It is a very dangerous step for a criminal to change his patronage from one of these harpies to another, the deserted "merchant" invariably laying some trap to secure the detection and conviction of those offenders by whom he can no longer hope to profit. But what are the natural—we might say inevitable results—of this intimacy between officers of justice and the main patrons of guilt? In nine cases out of ten the receiver gets warning in advance of any proposed descent on his premises, and has abundant opportunities for the removal of suspicious goods. These facts are well known to the General Superintendent of Police and to the District-Attorney, who have both given the matter much attention. Let us hope that their efforts to put down this parent-source of larceny may meet with more coöperation from the bench after next 1st of January.

Loss of Ocean Steamers.

Since the loss of the *Connaught* we have intelligence of the loss of the *Granada* at San Francisco, and of the *Arctic*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Moscow*, the *Thor*, and the *Viscount Lambton*, with all on board, in the North Sea or in the Baltic. The *Golden Fleece*, which took the place of the *Connaught* on one voyage, is also reported missing. As far as we know anything about it, all this loss of life and property might have been prevented. When the *Granada* ran upon a reef, she at once filled and broke her back. The five British ships next mentioned were piled with enormous Summer deck loads for a Fall passage; but to the *Connaught* we wish particularly to refer.

It will be remembered that the *Connaught* began to go to pieces in an ordinary sea-way, in addition to which she was burned out by fire while going to pieces! Now we have it by good authority from the engineer of this ship, that she showed signs of weakness at first, that she "worked open in a dreadful way" on the whole of the last passage, that fire was "continually breaking out even on the previous voyage," from a defective super-heater, and that when the vessel began to break up a little faster than usual, all hands were called away from the fire to stop the leak, and so the fire got the upper hand. Here is a commentary on the safety of traveling in cheap ships. Either working to pieces *or* a continual fire nobody would object to, of course, but both at a time is a little too risky as a general rule. We have heard of ships that do not begin to work open in a heavy swell; it will be remembered that the *North American* has twice gone at nearly or quite full speed upon the rocks near Cape Race, and *then* crossed the ocean, without repairs, with the forward compartment full of water, while the *Cuba* and the *Indian* simply broke up in a sea-way, and the *Royal Charter* and the *Hungarian* went all to pieces on the rocks. These comparisons show the causes of disaster, plainly enough; it is all a question of a little more or a little less first cost. The *Connaught* was built by the Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow—so was the *Leinster*, her advertised successor. These ships are represented by the correspondents of the English papers to be the same as to quality. That is all.

The Japanese Items Coming.—We observe that Alderman Brady has at length commenced to question the expediency of paying the Japanese bills without scrutiny. The approach of election day and his desire to retain his seat in the honorable body of which he is an ornament, would seem to have had upon his political vision the same miraculous effect which is attributed in the *Arabian Nights* to the ointment rubbed by the wandering dervise on the eyelids of the blind beggar of Bagdad. He now not only sees, but sees more clearly than other men, and has suddenly become convinced of the iniquity of that course which a majority of his official brethren have heretofore—while in his darkened state—received his aid in attempting to "put through."

There is one little drawback, we confess, to the apparent sincerity of the regenerate Alderman from the Fifth District. His motion, which was adopted without debate or division—in itself a very suspicious circumstance—contains on its face the germs of delay—a delay which may very likely last until after the December election. The members of the Japanese Committee are ordered to present "forthwith" a bill of items, "if prepared;" and "if not prepared," then to have said bill of items prepared without delay and submitted to the Board at its meeting on next Monday evening. It is just possible that, at the period named, the Special Committee may have the report required of them in readiness; but it is also possible, and not against the probabilities of Aldermanic nature, that on next Monday evening the Committee may confine themselves to "reporting progress" and asking for further delay. We do not, by any means, assert that such will be the course pursued; but we have heard of like dilatory action in other cases of a similar kind. There is no necessity, however, for anticipating evil with regard to the Board of Aldermen. Our receipts from them of this commodity are so abundant every day, that we have never the least need of drawing against future invoices. We, therefore, hope for the best, while bracing our nerves not to be astonished by the worst.

Amusements.

The Juvenile Concert at the Academy of Music.—The Academy of Music, where Gazzaniga has warbled, Piccolomini sung, Patti trilled and Cortesi carolled, "saw another sight" last night, when a thousand juveniles blended their voices in song. Critics, viewing the performance solely as a musical exhibition, would very likely refuse to exchange one prima donna's note for all that were there uttered last evening, but we are perfectly willing to indorse every note which the juveniles issued. The attendance was good, yet not quite as large as might have been expected from the charitable object for which the concert was given, the benefit of City Missions. That the audience was fair is scarcely to be wondered at, if a thousand children sung, since it is safe to say that each child had an average of one parent, one aunt and one uncle, who would feel a natural interest in the occasion, and attend. The little performers were so tastefully attired that the sight would have been a most pleasing one to the eyes, even had not the sound been eminently pleasing to the ears; and the applause which the little company received would have been sufficient to make Maretzek, on a similar occasion, stand on his head in grateful acknowledgment, if not to bring back the ghost of Jullien.

The Hutchinson Concert.—The Concert of the Hutchinson family last evening, at Cooper Institute, was attended by about two thousand persons. The singing of John and Abby awakened something of the old enthusiasm which greeted the early performances of the "Band of Brothers from the Old Granite State," and several of the songs were encored. A concert was announced for Monday evening, at the Musical Hall, in Brooklyn.

The Opera.—The box office at the Academy of Music will be open from to-day for the convenience of those who wish to take seats for the twelve nights of the operatic season. The sale of seats for "The Jewess" on Monday will commence to-morrow.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Trial Commenced—Impanneling the Jury—Remarkable Ignorance of the Case Among the Jurymen.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Naperville, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

The adjournment of the Burch trial from Saturday until to-day, at 2 P. M., left your correspondent to a Sunday seclusion in this quiet city. I say city, because, although in one of my letters it was labeled and libeled as a village, it is, nevertheless, dignified with the metropolitan title. Not only has it the metropolitan characteristics of the churches, the lager-bier saloons and the billiard-rooms, hereinbefore mentioned, but it has likewise, as I learn upon investigation, a bank, a brewery, a seminary, a lime-kiln, two hotels, and a population of nearly 2,000, principally consisting of Germans. The town is named after Col. Naper, who settled here about thirty years since, and preëmpted land here when the primeval Indians were still roaming in the forests and on the prairies. Col. Naper still lives here, and is a hale and hearty, though venerable man. There also resides here a jolly old Frenchman, named Beaubien, who claims the honor of having built the first dwelling ever erected in Chicago, when that populous City, now numbering over 100,000 inhabitants, was likewise the abode of the red man.

The prospect of the commencement of the great trial to-day has attracted an unusual number of visitors. Mine host of the Preëmption House dispatched his three coaches to the depôt to bring up the lawyers, witnesses and correspondents this morning, and each bed in the village will have about two claimants. And yet I find there is considerable ignorance on the public mind as to the real merits of the Burch case. Indeed to this I must attribute a somewhat serious error into which I was betrayed, in speaking of Mrs. Burch's defence. I was mistaken in stating that Mr. Burch is alleged to have taken improper liberties with his own neice. The young lady with whom he is charged with having taken improper liberties, was not his neice, and as I am now informed, does not bear any relationship to him, although she had been living some months in his house. And yet, I asked three junior lawyers employed in the case, representing both sides, whether the young lady alluded to was a relation of Mr. Burch, and they could not inform me without reference to the papers. While regretting that I credited the statement of persons not properly informed, I am glad that no name was mentioned.

At the opening of the Court this afternoon, Mr. Burch was present, sitting by his counsel, while Mr. Corning sat but a short distance from him. Nearly all of the army of counsel was present, and the little Court-room was quite crowded with the spectators and jury.

At the opening of the Court the Sheriff was directed to call the names of the jurors summoned.

The Court complied with the request of Mr. Beckwith, that the commission should issue to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Douglas, wherever they may be found in any of the States or Territories of the United States.

The list was then called, and eighteen jurors answered to their names.

The Court ordered that four more jurors be summoned.

The Court asked if the gentlemen proposed to impannel the jury this afternoon?

Mr. Van Arman (for Mr. Burch) asked if the Court would decide on any of the motions pending?

Judge Norton said he had not had time to decide upon all the questions submitted, but said he might as well settle now as any time the question on three classes of depositions. As to the class relating to expenditures for apparel, furniture, grocery and butcher's bills for Mr. Burch's family, the question was, whether they tended to establish the issue. He understood the issue to be as to whether Mrs. Burch had violated her marriage vow. The depositions went to show that Mrs. Burch was well clothed, and that the house was well supplied with food. Mr. Carter's deposition might tend to show whether Mr. Burch was parsimonious or Mrs. Burch extravagant, and as to the purpose for which the articles were purchased. But what effect could that have on the question whether Mrs. Burch had been unfaithful to her husband? The Court thought that the class of depositions referred to would serve simply to confuse the case, and should, therefore, be excluded. As to the class of depositions relating to Mr. Burch's business, and the exceptions to various interrogatories, the Court would rather have more time to consider. As to the objections to Mrs. Vannier's deposition on the ground of the employment of an interpreter, the question was whether the Commissioner was properly authorized. Was the Commissioner authorized to swear an interpreter? It seemed to the Court that the Commissioner had no right to swear an interpreter, and that, therefore, the deposition of Mrs. Vannier was not legally taken. Perhaps if the answers of the witness had been taken down by the Commissioner, in the French language, the Court could have authorized a translation, although then the question would arise whether the Commissioner could legally swear a witness through an interpreter. Mrs. Vannier's deposition (implicating Mr. Burch in taking liberties with a young lady) must therefore be excluded.

Mr. Browning, counsel for Mrs. Burch, suggested that the Court might provide a more convenient room for holding the trial; a room capable of holding the counsel, witnesses and jurors.

The Court intimated that an effort would be made to secure a larger room.

Considerable delay then ensued in arranging tables for counsel and reporters in the circumscribed space within the bar.

The first four jurors were then called.

Robert J. Wilcox, of Winfield, was the first juror examined by Mr. Van Arman, counsel for Mr. Burch—He lived about three miles distant; was a farmer—a man of family; knew nothing of the case but what he had heard in the room; had never seen any account of the case in the papers; had been in town five days; never heard the case mentioned in conversation; knew nothing of the case but what he had heard in Court from the counsel; had formed no opinion from that; did not know either of the parties.

Lymon Clifford was the next juror examined, by Mr. Van Arman—Resided about ten miles distant; was a farmer—a man of family; had heard nothing of the case but what he heard here; had never seen any printed statement of the case; heard nothing but what he heard in the room; had no opinion as to the truth or justice of the case.

J. A. Galusha was next examined by Mr. Van Arman—Resided about four miles distant; was a farmer, a man of family, and had been in the county 28 years; had heard nothing of the case; had no opinion of it; knew nothing of it; was perfectly indifferent about it.

Ambrose Gager was the next juror examined by Mr. Van Arman—He had lived in the county nine years; came from Chemung county, N. Y.; did not know any of the parties in the suit; had never heard any relation of the case; put up at the New-York House; conversation was heard on the subject there, but nothing as to the merits of the case; had nothing to form an opinion from; had heard of Mr. Burch as a business man, but never saw him; did not know Mr. Brown, of Athens; if he had talked with him he did not know him.

Mr. Van Arman—(to the other three jurors)—Have either of you conversed with Mr. Brown, of Athens?

All the Jurors—We don't know him.

Mr. Van Arman—(for Mr. Burch)—Said they would excuse Mr. Gager, and Mr. Gager retired.

Daniel Wilson was next examined by Mr. Van Arman—Resided ten miles distant; was a farmer; resided in the county 22 years; was a man of family; did not know either of the parties in the suit; knew some of the counsel; knew about all the lawyers in the county; did not know Mr. Corning or Mr Burch; came from the State of New-York; had heard nothing of the case but counsel's argument of motions; had not heard of the facts; knew it was a suit for divorce; had not read the defendant's answer; had no opinion about the merits of the case; was 64 years of age. O., Jr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

FOURTH DAY.

Naperville, Nov. 22.

Several ladies were in Court to-day as witnesses, and among them was Miss Fanny Burch, a niece of the complainant.

The Burch family on both sides are all dressed in deep mourning, having recently lost relatives.

On the opening of the Court the Judge decided that no testimony in the deposition of Mrs. Brown, relating to the relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Burch, could be admitted, reiterating the decision that the only question before the jury was whether Mrs. Burch, in the particular instance named in the complaint, had been unfaithful to the marriage vow. The Court could not say what class of evidence future developments in the case might render proper; but at present he would say that the testimony referred to in Mrs. Brown's cross-examination was irrelevant, and must therefore be ruled out.

The counsel then read a portion of the deposition of Mrs. Brown, showing when the conversation took place in which Mrs. Burch gave reasons for not going in company.

Miss Fanny Burch was then sworn—I am twenty-two years of age; live at Little Falls; am a niece of complainant; visited uncle after his marriage, ten years ago, and in 1857 and 1859; in 1857, Mary Spaulding, my cousin, accompanied me; we got there at one o'clock in the morning; found Mrs. Burch at home; she met us in the hall, and asked Mary if David Stuart had met us at the cars; she said that he had been there until an hour before; first saw Stuart the following Sabbath; the whole family intended going to St. James' Church; Stuart came while we were dressing; Mrs. Burch went down stairs, and as she passed my door she told me Stuart had come; I went down to the library; Mrs. Burch brought Stuart in and presented him to me; they then went into the parlor where Miss Spaulding was; I went also; Mrs. Burch said she would not go to church, but that Stuart would go and take care of us; Stuart made some excuse, and we went with Mr. Turner; Stuart remained in the house; no one else was there but the servants when I returned from church; Mrs. Burch was alone before Stuart came; Mrs. Burch had dressed carefully and arranged her hair nicely when we returned; she told us that Stuart had gone up town to excuse himself from taking tea with Mrs. Sherman that evening, and would be back there to tea; Stuart returned after tea; Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Boyd called; Mary and I went into the parlor to see them; left Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the library; Hubbard and Boyd remained two hours; when they left I returned to the library; Mrs. Burch and Stuart were gone; Mrs. Burch told me next morning that they had gone out of the library window, which opened on the piazza, to call on Mrs. Farnam; this was the ordinary way of going out; she had gone that way because she did not want to see Hubbard and Boyd; next saw Stuart at the reception after Nellie Kinzie's wedding; on the following day Mrs. Burch and Mary went home with Stuart in his carriage; Mrs. Burch afterwards said she thought Farnam was offended but she had promised to go home with Stuart and could not help it; Stuart stopped to a late dinner; that day after dinner I played a polka; Stuart and Mrs. Burch polked for a long time; after that they went into the library; Mrs. Burch went to the door when Stuart left; recollect one night going to McVicker's Theatre; left Mrs. Burch alone in the library; was there when we returned; she wore a different wrapper from the one she had on when we left; said that Stuart had been there, but not to say anything about it; said that Mr. Farnam had called, and was told by the servant that she had retired; she was sorry the servant had done so, as she would have liked to have seen him; next saw Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at Mrs. Brown's party; noticed nothing particular between them; they came home together; on one occasion Stuart and Isaac Burrill were sitting up with Turner, uncle; I went to the basement for ice; when I came back Stuart and Mrs. Burch were standing by the radiator; Mrs. Burch held a sheet of paper which she was reading; when she saw me she threw it hastily to Stuart, who put it in his pocket; she said to me that Stuart knew that she was in the family way; Mrs. Burch and I went up-town one day and were going to the Bank; Stuart met us and Mrs. Burch concluded not to go; he accompanied us home and remained an hour; while walking in the street one day, talking scandal, Mrs. Burch said that Stuart had already broken up two or three families: on the morning after we were at the theatre, Mrs. Burch, Miss Spaulding and myself were up stairs talking about Stuart; Mrs. Burch said, "Love Mr. Stuart! no—give me my husband—he is the best man in the world;" I next saw Stuart at his own house; when I was leaving I put on one of my rubbers; Mr. Stuart took the other, and put it on; when he got up he said, "You have not said how do to me," when he kissed me; several persons were present; he and David Lyle went home with Mrs. Burch; Lyle kept talking to Mrs. Burch, and Stuart would answer his questions, and say to her, "Damn the fellow, I wish he was away."

The examination was continued at considerable length, and embraced confessions made by defendant to witness; about the time defendant left home, witness said that Mrs. Burch told her that she had confessed to Mr. Burch that Boyd had kissed her, and put his arm around her waist, and that she had told him (Boyd) that she loved him better than any man in the world; she said that she told Mr. Burch that she was only flirting with Boyd, but that he would not believe this; she told me that Burch had said fearful things to her—"that she must leave the house, and that he did not believe that Hattie was his child;" she then said "Fannie, when I am gone, plead with him for me; I do not ask to be his wife, but only to be with him; I have sinned against God, and oh! how I have injured my husband;" she then took Hattie on her lap and said, "you are papa's and mamma's own child, but nobody knows it but God, and that is enough;" she acknowledged on one occasion having made an appointment with Stuart to meet her at the house; Stuart came finding Burch absent from home that night; asked if she would admit him after the others had retired; she refused: he then threw her on a sofa and attempted to take liberties with her; she resisted, and to free herself, said she would let him in; she did not do it, and excused herself to Stuart by saying she had laid down and fell asleep.

Here the Court adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The direct examination of Fanny Burch was resumed. After Mrs. Burch told me on Tuesday that uncle had gone up town to see if Stuart could not be punished, and after uncle returned, Mrs. Burch told me Stuart could not, and said, "Is it not too bad I should be crushed to earth and he go unpunished?" She told me Stuart had importuned her three months; that the first time she had yielded to him was the day before Mrs. Matthew's wedding, and the last time the night they all went to McVicker's Theatre; asked her why she had not told uncle; said she had not dared; she told me uncle said Stuart could go on the stand and deny all this; she said, "do you think any Court would believe a woman could be so depraved as to confess it not true?" we conversed about the Sickles affair; she said it was contemptible for Sickles to publish his wife's confession; we talked about Stuart and others; I asked if she believed the scandal about him and Miss Bell Cass; she said she didn't know; asked if Stuart had confessed he had gone astray with Bell Cass; she said No, of course he wouldn't tell one about the other; there had been talk about some person seeing Stuart with his arm about Mrs. Burch's waist; Mrs. Burch told me it was about that she had written to Stuart, at the time she slipped the note into his hand; she confessed to me on the same Tuesday that she had on one occasion sent her husband out of the room on some frivolous pretext in order to enable her to give Boyd a note; she spoke about future prospects; said she should probably keep house for Horace Turner, whose engagement in marriage would probably be broken by this affair; she begged me not to let my mother hate her, and to plead with her husband after she left to take her back; Mrs. Burch did not dine at the table that day; she told me her husband refused to let her occupy his room or sit at the table with him; in the afternoon Mrs. Valentine came and had a private interview with Mrs. Burch; Burch took a pen and ink to his wife's room and left immediately; I went down stairs; uncle said to me, as I went up again, "Fan, I want you to witness the confession of your aunt;" I objected, and he said I must do it; I then went into the room; Valentine and Burch were there; two papers were on the table before Mrs. Burch; uncle turned down one sheet of paper, concealing all but the last line, and I signed my name; he did the same; did not see the contents of the paper, but understood that it was the confession of Mrs. Burch, in her own handwriting; Mrs. Burch sat quite still; that day I saw Stuart pass the house with Miss Fleetwood; I went to Mrs. Burch's room and told her of it; she said she would write to Mr. Fleetwood, and warn him not to let his daughter be with Stuart; she said she would do something to humiliate Stuart; after tea, on Tuesday, she told me that Mr. Burch was going to send her away; she said that he had been so kind to her, in the morning, that she thought that Judge Skinner had been talking with him; she said that he had promised that nothing should be done until Mr. Corning arrived; she then asked me to send her husband to her room to pray with her; he went up and was there some time; heard him praying loud; when he left she said that her husband had been as kind to her as ever, and that she had asked him to promise to take her back, but that he said that the lawyers had told him he must not make any promises; she did not sleep with Uncle that night; she told me that he had kissed her "Good night;" the next day I saw her packing up her things; she told me that uncle had told her to send up town for anything she wanted; during Tuesday and Wednesday she was under no restraint, but took her meals in her room; she did not come down stairs; when she left she asked me to burn all the letters she left, and I did so; on Wednesday morning she gave me letters for her husband, which I delivered Wednesday afternoon; Mr. Miller and the Sheriff came later and served papers on her; Mrs. Burch told me she had not slept during the night; on my last visit she was much offended with Mary Spaulding; she said that Mary had come into the library while Stuart was there and saw his arm around her waist; that she had explained to Mary that he was trying to make her tell him something about Mr. Hodges; that she was going away, and he had thrown his arm around her to detain her; she said Mary had told Burr of the circumstance; this was long before the confession. The witness testified that Burch objected to Boyd's visits; Mrs. Burch had told the girls not to say anything about meeting Boyd; never told them to conceal anything about Stuart; Mrs. Burch once remarked that Mrs. Stuart was jealous, and said she (Mrs. Burch) had done much to bring them together after their separation.

The cross-examination of Fanny Burch occupied the balance of the day, but was not near concluded at the adjournment. The main facts elicited were, that Stuart knew that Mrs. Burch was in the family way, because she had told Mrs. Burrill, who told her husband, and he told Stuart. The witness was not allowed to answer questions as to the familiarities taking place between Miss Spaulding and Stuart; testified that it was usual for Mrs. Burch to change her dress late in the evening and put a wrapper on also; that one night Stuart walked home from Mrs. Brown's party with Mrs. Burch; all were together, and arrived home at the same time; did not remember Joseph Turner during illness complaining of Burch's conduct as contemptible.

The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

Award of Six Cents Damages.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Orville H. Brown vs. *Charles M. Davison*.—Yesterday morning, when the Judge had taken his seat, and the jury-roll had been called, and fully responded to,

Mr. Gerard proceeded to sum up for the defence, and was followed by Mr. Truman Smith in reply.

In referring to the connection of Mr. Elliot with the case, counsel adduced certain physical reasons why the alleged intercourse at Fort Lee, between him and Mrs. Brown could not have taken place. He contended that the evidence proved that at that time she was enciente. Mr. Clinton had told a nasty story about Mr. Elliot, but he didn't believe it.

Mr. Clinton—(interrupting)—I said we had the record from a court in Massachusetts to prove the truth of my allegation.

Mr. Smith—I don't care: I don't believe it, Sir.

Mr. Clinton produced the document in question and handed it to Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith snatched it from the counsel, pitched it on the floor, trampled on it indignantly and with violent stamping, then snatched it up again, tore it into shreds, and threw it over the table at which he stood.

For this the counsel was very severely reprimanded by the Judge, who ordered him to take his seat.

[The Court ordered a recess.]

When the Judge and jury had resumed their seats, *The Court* proceeded to charge. His Honor said he should not occupy their time at any considerable length. They should look at the case without prejudice against either side. When they came to consider the question of damages they would come to questions which naturally addressed themselves to their feelings; but when they come to confer on the main facts of the case, they were to understand that they were to be the exclusive judges, both of their weight and conclusiveness, and they were to consider them with all deliberation and calmness. It was the duty of the Court to lay down the law applicable to the case; it was the prerogative of the jury to determine whether the allegations set up in the declaration of the plaintiff were true. It was to be remarked that the burden of proof rested with the plaintiff. In cases of this sort it rarely happened that direct proof could be obtained of the adulterous act; it is necessary, therefore that all the circumstances should be taken into account by the jury in order to render an intelligent and reliable verdict. The foundation of this action was that the defendant had deprived this plaintiff of the companionship of his wife; that he had caused to him the loss of her society, the disgrace which her seduction had drawn upon him, the rendering her unfit for recognition in the social or family circle, the injury to his feelings, and the distressing emotions to which such domestic affliction might subject him. These were all proper considerations for the jury when they came to consider the question of damages. In the first place it was necessary, on the part of the plaintiff, to prove the marriage to the lady whom he claimed to be his wife. In this point there seemed to be no serious difficulty; the marriage, it appeared, had been admitted by the defence, and for the plaintiff it was alleged that the pair lived in perfect harmony. On the main fact as to the adultery now charged to have been subsequently committed, they must find such facts in the case as would warrant them, in the conscientious and intelligent discharge of the duty they had assumed under oath, to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff. If no such facts were to be found no such verdict could be rendered.

Having reviewed all the circumstances developed by the evidence given on both sides with an impartiality that is rarely exhibited, even on the Bench, the Court wound up by informing the jury, that if they were of opinion that the husband of this young and handsome woman had, by inattention, neglect, or, he might say, recklessness, permitted her to cast herself alone and unprotected within the whirlpools of temptation, with which such a City as New-York abounds, that fact would, he thought, not warrant a verdict for more than nominal damages, and if he knew and consented to her entering on a life of shame, or living with another man as a mistress, then a verdict must be returned for the defendant. As to the question that had been raised regarding the validity of this deed of separation, he held that, if such a covenant were entered into between husband and wife, without any intervention by third parties, they were to be regarded as null and void. If, however, the jury found from the facts in this case that the defendant had been a party to the execution of the deed, in order that he might be the better enabled to accomplish his designs on the wife, the question as to the mitigation of the award would be materially modified.

After some exceptions, which, on explanation, were found to be trivial, had been offered by Mr. Smith, and disposed of by the Court,

The jurors were conducted to their room in custody of a Deputy Marshal.

A protracted deliberation resulted in a verdict for damages to the amount of six cents. This precludes all possibility of an appeal.

It may be remarked that the lady whose fair fame is involved in this case has not made her appearance in Court since the day after the trial began. She is represented as a paragon of beauty, but if her orthographical attainments are to be taken as the standard of her accomplishments, it must be inferred that her looks and her learning are by no means on a par. A cursory inspection of her letters would seem to show that if ever she learned how to make a capital I, she must have forgotton it in the seductive seclusions of Bleecker-street and Brooklyn. The plaintiff, Brown, and Davidson, the successful and happy defendant, have been in constant attendance every day since the case was taken from the calendar, and have sedulously watched the proceedings throughout. Yesterday the Court-room was crammed, and to the credit of the sex be it spoken, there was not a lady among all the spectators.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A VIRAGO.—A woman, named BARBARA FRY, on Tuesday night last, in a fit of jealousy, turned a pot of hot coffee into the face of her husband while he was asleep. A portion of the coffee poured down his throat, and, in the opinion of his medical attendant, he is fatally injured. On Thursday night Mrs. FRY was so excited by remorse at what she had done, that she jumped into the East River at the foot of South Third-street, with a view of ending her troubles in this world. Fortunately, she was rescued by Officer VAN DYKE, and she was yesterday committed to the cells by Justice CORNWELL to await the result of the injuries to her husband.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of residents of the southern portion of the city, in favor of the Central Railroad Company running cars to the Fulton Ferry, was held on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. RICHARD TUCKER, Esq., occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by ex-Ald. DOUGLAS and others. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Polhemus, Tucker, Talmadge, Litchfield and Burr, was appointed, to further the interests of that locality. The meeting adjourned to the 28th.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—The case of ALFRED BEARDSLEY against MARY E. BEARDSLEY for divorce, on the ground of adultery, was commenced in the Kings County Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge LOTT and a jury. The case will occupy the attention of the Court, probably, for several days.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Circuit Court: Nos. 16, 22, 84, 122, 126, 10, 32, 64, 132, 40, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 148½, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156. City Court: Nos. 46, 21, 50, 51, 53, 37, 16, 18, 8, 35, 41, 47, 45, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

New-Jersey.

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH.—The great rowing match with shell-boats, between WM. H. DECKER and ANDREW FAY, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Jersey City Yacht Club House, foot of Van Vorst-street, in which FAY came out victorious. Between two and three thousand persons—a large proportion of them from New-York and Brooklyn—were present. It was a match for $250 a side. Offers of $100 to $50, $75 to $20, and $10 to $1 on FAY, found no takers. The men got the word to start at 18 minutes past 3 o'clock, when DECKER took the lead, rounding the stake boat about two miles distant, about two lengths ahead; FAY came up gradually, and the two kept alongside for some distance, when FAY took the lead until nearing the Judges' stand, when he slacked up, allowing the bow of DECKER's boat to come up to the stern of his own, and then, with a few powerful strokes, shot ahead, coming in about one length in advance. Time, 25 minutes and 30 seconds; distance, about four miles. During the progress of the race about 30 feet of a bridge, constructed of old canal boats, gave way and a number of persons were partially immersed in the water.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF AN IRON SAFE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, as officers KILCAULEY and MURPHY, of Jersey City, were patroling their beats, they discovered a man standing upon the front stoop of DANIEL McLEOD's house, No. 9 Van Vorst-square, and suspecting something wrong started towards him. Immediately this man and three others, who were not before observed, ran down Bright-street, through Jersey-street, and up the plank road. The officers pursued them, but being unable to overtake them, Officer KILCAULEY drew a revolver and fired two shots, the last of which he thinks took effect, as one of the men uttered a suppressed cry, but continued his flight. Finding that they would be unable to overtake the robbers, the officers returned and found that an entrance had been effected by prying open one of the windows. In one of the rooms was a heavy iron safe, which the burglars had moved nearly across the room, apparently with the intention of carrying it off. During the forenoon a row-boat, which had been taken from the foot of Christopher-street, New-York, and contained two pairs of oars, two sledge-hammers, and some cold chisels, was found at the foot of Jersey-street. The safe contained account-books and papers, but no money.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.
Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated **Watch**, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized dépôt.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Extra Heavy All-Wool Undergarments, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Dépôt, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!
We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.
We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Testimony from Batavia, N. Y.
SAMUEL P. RUSSELL, a wealthy farmer of Batavia N. Y., for a period of twenty years, was on the borders of the grave. He was in constant pain from dyspepsia and debility. There seemed no hope for him, and he endeavored to be prepared to depart in peace. While thus depressed by the fear of approaching dissolution, he was induced to try the effects of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
by one who believed they had saved him from an early grave. The relief was not great from the first box; but Mr. Russell thought that he slept more soundly, and was less nervous. Another box was used; now he certainly was better. Suffice it to say he used fifty boxes of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS in fifty-two weeks, and was entirely restored to health. Since then several years have passed, and Mr. Russell continues to be one of the most healthy of men. These facts are known to the whole village of Batavia.
These health-giving Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal-st.; No. 4 Union square; S. Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av., and by dealers generally, at 25c. per box, with directions.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

And Still Another Victory.
GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-Machine received the First Premium for best family sewing at the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair just closed at Jefferson City, Mo.
It is worthy of note that this popular machine was awarded the premium over all other Sewing-machines in competition.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price of $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Croup! Croup!! This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. No family, who value the lives of their children, should be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig—A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by CLIREHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

The Metropolitan Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and GWYNNE & DAY, will be ready this morning, giving all the latest Bank failures. Office No. 12 Wall-st.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth-button Boots, India Rubbers, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCOVILL—ELY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, at the Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., by Rev. Dr. Hoge, THOMAS L. SCOVILL to MARY E., eldest daughter of Nathan C. Ely, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Mr. J. FINLEY SMITH to Miss MAGGIE MORRISON, both of this City.

COSGROVE—BUCKALEW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JAMES COSGROVE to MARY B., daughter of Ira C. Buckalew.

SANFORD—INGERSOLL.—In Austerlitz, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. JOHN F. SANFORD, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Mrs. SARAH A. INGERSOLL, daughter of Anson Brown, Esq., of the former place.

VAN VORST—TREAT.—In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VORST to Miss JOSEPHINE A. TREAT.

DIED.

HARNED.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, after a short and severe illness, JULIA F., eldest daughter of William and Mary Harned, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at her late residence, No. 768 6th-av., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from whence her remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., where the regular funeral services will be held at 1½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church.

WELLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, JAMES N. WELLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons, James N. and John P. R., and son-in-law, William H. Smith, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 278 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

BLAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, PENDLETON, youngest son of Capt. Charles M. and Sarah L. Blake, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Rutgers-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday Nov. 20, after a painful illness, CHRISTIANA, wife of John Turner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence in 83d st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GOODHUE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, WILLIAM C. GOODHUE, eldest son of the late Jonathan Goodhue, aged 45 years.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. CHARLES A. SAMMIS, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JACOB LANG, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, R. M. Lang, and his sons in law, Benjamin G. Wells and D. Fontanelle, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Charlton-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD K. HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st.

WOODS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JAMES S. WOODS, M. D., only surviving son of James H. Woods, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., from No. 20 Irving-place, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y.

FICHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, at 3½ o'clock, WM. O. D. FICHT, youngest child of Otto and E. R. Ficht, aged 3 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 469 6th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—In this City on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. ALEXANDER COCHRAN, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Broadway, corner of 81st-st., without further invitation.

DITTENHOEFER.—In Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, suddenly, ISAAC DITTENHOEFER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 173½ West 34th st. The members of the New-York Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, HARRIET MARIA, daughter of Ashbel and Laura R. V. Hubbard, aged 1 year, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Clinton-av., near Park-av., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Old Lyme, on Friday, Nov. 16, of typhus fever, ALDEN A. PECK, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

STEVENSON.—In Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, suddenly, of erysipelas, JAMES PRIME STEVENSON, eldest son of Rev. P. E. and Cornelia P. Stevenson, aged 17 years.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $3 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $1 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $8 to $12; forks and spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
Of 8 and 48 inches chain
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
Send for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 557, Nov. 22, 1860.
16, 13, 7, 60, 19, 40, 28, 54, 12, 55, 3, 30, 17.
Class No. 558, Nov. 22, 1860.
8, 38, 20, 66, 48, 67, 7, 22, 61, 30, 62, 73.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD-CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES,
SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING-PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by the subscriber at much less than the usual prices; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches from the manufacturers, in Europe he is enabled to offer a large assortment, and at the very lowest prices.
Fine Gold hunting-case, English patent lever watches, full jeweled, 18-carat cases, $88, usual price $110.
Fine Gold hunting-case, patent lever, full jeweled, 16-carat cases, $80, usual price $100.
Fine Gold hunting-case, patent lever, full jeweled, 14-carat cases, $70 usual price $85.
Fine Gold hunting-case, lepine watches, 4 holes jeweled, 18-carat cases, $25, usual price $35.
Fine Gold hunting-case, detached levers, 4 holes jeweled, 18-carat cases, $30, usual price $42.
Watches taken in exchange.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest workmen and at the lowest prices.
All watches sold by him are warranted to keep correct time.
All kinds of Jewelry for sale, at much less prices than any other store.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly, and for twenty-two years, in business in Wall-st.
Goods sent by express to all parts of the country, free of charge.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c, &c, and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT SECEDE.
HARRINGTON
DEMANDS ALL THEIR COTTON
FOR THE
NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
HOUSEKEEPERS REQUIRE IT
FOR CARPET LINING.
HOTEL-KEEPERS REQUIRE IT
FOR BED COMFORTABLES.
UPHOLSTERERS REQUIRE IT
FOR STOCK IN TRADE.
MERCHANTS REQUIRE
COTTON BATTS FOR THE MARKET.
Every merchant, upholsterer, hotel-keeper and housekeeper use no other, buy no other, sell no other than
HARRINGTON'S
PATENT CARPET LINING. MAMMOTH COTTON
BATTING and BED COMFORTABLES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
J. R. HARRINGTON,
Agent for the New-York Carpet Lining Company.
Office and warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.
THE BEST PURGATIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are never more urgently needed than in the Fall. The rich fruits and indigestible vegetables of Autumn disorder and weaken the bowels, and the cold nights produce sudden chills, by which the circulation is thrown out of balance, and the stomach, liver and lungs partially paralysed. To restore these functions and fit the body to withstand the inclemency of Winter, a course of this great aperient, alterative and tonic, is absolutely necessary. It is the only cathartic in the world which equalizes the circulation of the blood. All the mineral purgatives have a deadly contrary effect, and hence the fearful mercurial diseases.
Radway's Regulating Pills are the only vegetable substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Quinine. A dose from four to six will secure in the most urgent cases, where these drugs are used, all the good effects which the physician expects to derive without entailing upon the patient the horrid results of the presence of these poisons. One of Radway's Regulating Pills possesses more of the elements of health—and ten-fold the power over disease—than 10 of any other pills in use; 30 pills in each box.
Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:
"No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."
Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,
one block west of Broadway,
Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. The LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 594 Broadway. PAUL & CURTIS, Agents.
Send for Catalogue.

VELVET CARPETING.
250 PIECES IMPORTED GOODS,
For sale at the low price of
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,
by A. JOURNEAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway.

THE FOURTH PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE LECTURE FOR THE PEOPLE—By Prof. BANNING—Will be given at 7½ o'clock, TO-NIGHT, at No. 5, (2d floor,) in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*The Spine and Its Diseases.* Admission free.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1846.
The undersigned have examined Dr. BANNING's novel views of the mechanical pathology of many affections of the viscera, and believe them to be highly interesting, and worthy the serious attention of the medical profession.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
ALEX. B. WHITING, M. D.,
J. KEARNY RODGERS, M. D.

HOW TO MAKE THE WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES GROW.—Use my Onguent; it is no catch penny trash, but has now been before the public for eight years, and has always given satisfaction. It is carefully prepared, and will not stain or injure the skin, but will force the beard or moustache to grow on the smooth face in six weeks. I send it by mail, postage free, to any part of the country. Price, $1. Sold, also, by dealers generally.
R. G. GRAHAM,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

[illegible] PANIC.

THE INDEPENDENT,
OF THIS WEEK,
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
GIVES A FULL REPORT OF THE
POLITICIANS' PANIC
AND GRAND WALL-STREET
SMASH-UP,
WITH A HISTORY OF THE
GRAND PLOT
OF THE
"TURN OF THE SCREWS,"
AS PROPOSED BY
COLLECTOR SCHELL.
INDIGNATION OF THE PUBLIC.
TREASON PLOTTING EXPOSED.
SOUTH OVERTRADING.
NORTH SOUND.
PLENTY OF FOOD.
PLENTY OF GOLD.
NEW-YORK HERALD
JOINING THE FUSION MERCHANTS
TO
KICK UP A ROW.
SELLING OUT THEIR OWN STOCKS.
PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.
AN HONEST PRESIDENT.
TRICK OF THE PANIC.
FUSION MERCHANTS FLAT.
DON'T LIKE THE DOSE.

ALSO,
SLAVE-TRADE AND TREASON.
BEATING THE DUTCH.
BUCHANAN'S OATH.
BENEDICT ARNOLD A PATRIOT.
DECISION OF THE NORTH.
SOUTH AND THE EGYPTIANS.

ALSO,
ORGANS OF DISUNION.
CHARLESTON MERCURY AND RICHMOND
ENQUIRER.
SMALL CIRCULATION, NOISY INFLUENCE.

ALSO,
COBB, THE FINANCIER,
NOT SYLVANUS, Jr.,
HIS WALL-ST. MISSION.
GRAND MISCHIEF-MAKER,
SHOULD TAKE HIS HAT AND WALK.

ALSO,
IRON FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
HOME-MADE BONDS BAD.
THE WAY FACTS SPEAK.

ALSO,
INVESTMENTS FROM HARTFORD.
TWO MILLIONS FOR STOCKS.
THE YANKEE SPEC.

ALSO,
PLAIN TALK ON DEBT-PAYING.
NO EXCUSES NOW.
EVERYBODY SHOULD PAY UP.

ALSO,
MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF MERCHANTS,
PARTNERS AND SPECIAL PARTNERS.

ALSO,
MONEY MARKET.
DEAD LOCK IN EXCHANGE.
DUTY OF BANK MANAGERS.
NO DANGER IN EXPANSION,
EVEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS.
BOLD COURSE DEMANDED,
Or Banks will be the sufferers.
SINK OR SWIM WITH THE MERCHANTS.

ALSO,
WHAT IS WEALTH?
MONEY—WITH CONFIDENCE.

ALSO,
Various other articles adapted to the times. Every business man should see this week's paper.
CIRCULATION OF
THE INDEPENDENT,
NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND,
And increasing at the rate of more than
TWO THOUSAND WEEKLY.
TERMS: $2 cash by mail, or $2 50 by carrier in New-York or Brooklyn. Single copies 6 cents each, at the Publishing Office, and at all News Agents'.
Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent free of expense to any address.
THE INDEPENDENT is now taken by nearly Twenty Thousand Merchants, Bankers, and business men, and, is probably, therefore, all things considered, the best advertising medium in the country. Contracts can be made to the 1st of January at 25 cents a line; Business Notices, 30 cents. The rates will be advanced on the 1st of January.

[100,000] SUBSCRIBERS WANTED!
Any old subscriber who will renew his subscription to THE INDEPENDENT between now and the 1st day of January next, will be allowed One Dollar for every new subscriber whose name he may send with said renewal—the money in all cases to be remitted in advance. Thus three dollars will pay for the renewal and for one new subscriber for a year—the other dollar to be retained by the person furnishing the new subscriber, as a compensation for his services.
Or, we will send, free of all expense, a beautiful Photographic or Stereoscopic Likeness of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for every new six months' subscriber sent us before the first day of January, with One Dollar.
Or, we will present a copy of "Webster's New Unabridged Pictorial Quarto Dictionary to any person who will send us, before the 1st of January, the names of three new subscribers, with Six Dollars. The Dictionary will be sent promply by express on receipt of the money.
N. B.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks taken at par.
Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent gratuitously to any address.
Address all letters to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.
TWO CAPITAL NOVELS.
READY ON SATURDAY.
RUFFINI'S NEW BOOK.
LAVINIA.
An Italian Novel. By the Author of
"DOCTOR ANTONIO," &c.
(Printed from the Author's advanced sheets.) One large 12mo. Cloth, bound. Price, $1 25.
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Also,
THE SECOND BALZAC NOVEL,
PETTY ANNOYANCES
OF
MARRIED LIFE.
A NOVEL. BY HONORE DE BALZAC.
Translated from the French, by Wight and Goodrich.
Uniform with "Cesar Birotteau."
One 12mo. vol. Cloth, bound. Price $1.
*** Either of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New-York.

THE NEWSPAPER OF NEW-ENGLAND.
THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) REPUBLICAN.
(DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.)
The Springfield (Mass.) REPUBLICAN has now gained national reputation as the first of provincial journals and the most thorough and varied of New-England newspapers. Its editorial discussions, independent alike on political, religious and social questions, cover every variety of subject in which the public is or should be interested, and have secured respect and attention for their individualism, their practical directness, their piquancy, and their common sense. The editors seek, especially, to render the REPUBLICAN the organ and representative of New-England life and character, and make it, still more than it is now, the favorite Family Newspaper of Yankees at home and abroad.
Among the leading special features of the REPUBLICAN are, a full summary of New-England News, arranged by States, and extending in each Daily to two columns, in each Tri-Weekly to four, and each Weekly to from four to six columns; an Editorial Review of the Week of two to three columns; a Weekly Review and Summary of Religious Intelligence; weekly original papers on the Farm and Garden; Monthly Summaries in Science and Invention; Special Correspondence from Boston, New-York, and Washington; several columns of Personal and Political and Miscellaneous News Items, rewritten and condensed for the REPUBLICAN; Review of New Books and Gossip on Authors and Art; Original and Selected Stories and Poetry to the extent of six or ten columns weekly; and a Summary of latest Market News.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcomb,"), the popular author, continues connected both with the editorial and proprietary departments of the paper; and his pen constantly enriches its columns. In addition to his various editorial articles, he will furnish during the coming year a special series of papers over his own name.
The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is printed on a double sheet of the size of the New-York journals, and gives each week *forty-two columns* of reading matter; and the Daily paper appears each Saturday on a sheet of like proportions.
TERMS.—Daily paper, $5 a year; Tri-Weekly, $3; Weekly, $2—cash in advance. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is sent in clubs to one address as follows: Two copies, $3; five copies, $7; ten copies, $12; twenty-one copies, $20. Specimen copies sent on application.
SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY,
Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.
Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all cirumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.
It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.
CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.
HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.
Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.
LOAF BREAD.
The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.
BUCKWHEAT CAKES.
Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.
SPONGE CAKE.
Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yelks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.
CORN CAKE.
One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.
CUP CAKE.
Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.
LADIES' CAKE.
Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.
WEBSTER CAKE.
Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.
See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Jenny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEO. H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SEND TO all who wish it (Free) the recipe and full directions for using his
OPAL BALM,
For the removal of Blotches, Pimples, Freckles, &c., from the face. Also, PELATREAUS STIMULATING ONGUENT, that is warranted to bring out a full set of WHISKERS in from four to eight weeks. Apply to or address THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of TADMAN & CO.'S Camphor Cake with Glycerine. No. 81 Bleecker-st.; No. 388 4th-av., and Medical Hall, Yorkville. By mail, 25 cents.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WOULD INVITE especial attention to the large and elegant variety of fine mink goods for ladies' wear, in their sale of SATURDAY, 24th inst.

DRY GOODS.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT WHOLESALE PRICES, At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. In the assortment will be found among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS, MERINOES,
REPS, PLAIDS,
VELOURS, EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH, SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES, CLOAKS,
&c. &c.

Housekeeping Goods, including BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this Department.

ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed, At $1 50 each.

ALSO,
20,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best GLOVE in the United States at this time, at 80 cents per pair.

These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to buy at less than the cost of production.

The above Goods can be purchased at either store, NO. 380 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY, Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
FURS, FURS.

Furs are unusually cheap, owing to the warm weather and the shortness of the season. I am selling FURS CHEAP. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.

CLOAKS.—I have a large stock of choice styles that cannot be found elsewhere in the City, and at moderate prices.

A splendid stock of VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, Nurse's and Children's CLOAKS.
BASQUES made to order.

J. J. BENSON.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!! We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860.
CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets, $1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets, $1 40 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets, 90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot, 80 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

In order to close out my large wholesale and retail stock, I have taken the store adjoining my old establishment in order to have room to show both stocks. No. 221 will contain the entire stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Nets, Bonnets and Millinery goods; No. 223 will contain the entire stock of Needlework and Lace goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Fancy goods, &c.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD.

Clearing sale Cotton Hose, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. per pair.
Clearing sale Heavy Ribbed Hose and Half Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale Wool Half Hose 8c, 10c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Fine Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale White Merino Hose, 10c, 12c.
15,000 pairs Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Gloves.
Fleecy Lined Gloves, 9c., 12c., 15c.
Lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Kid Gloves closing at cost.
13,000 yards Ribbons, closing out 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
20,000 yards Ribbons, reduced half price, 6c., 8c., 10c.
1,500 pairs Splendid Bonnet Strings, 44c.
500 Cartons French Flowers clearing 6c.
100 Carton's Dark Full Flowers, 3c.
1,600 Feathers, clearing out. 6c., 12c., 18c.
500 Chenille Head Dresses, (marked way down,) 31c.
3,500 Chenille Nets, colored and black, 18c., 31c., 37c.
Dress Trimmings (half price) 1c., 2c., 3c.
Velvet Trimmings at sacrifice, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Velvet Trimmings, plain and fancy, very low.
Lace Veils closing out very low, 10c., 18c., 25c.
Collars closing out, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
Muslin Sets clearing out, 25c., 44c., 50c., 63c.
Worked Bands clearing out, 6c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Shirt-Blooms clearing out, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 Fancy Hair Pins, 6c., and up, (very low.)
Wool Hoods, clearing out, 15c., 25c., 31c.
Hoop Skirts, best steel, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Closing out Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
3,500 Chenille Scarfs closing out, 6c., 8c., 15c.
Large quantities of other Goods, closing out.
Stores open this morning at 10 o'clock.
During the closing out of the stock the store will open at 8 A. M., close at 9 P. M.
The Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Stores,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
WM. KINZEY,
Wanted, 10 good saleswomen.

359. SOLFERINO AND ROSINE. 359.
MAGENTA BROCATELS
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES, 359.
FOR
STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. **359.**

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, WILL SELL ON MONDAY, at the following never heard of prices: SPLENDID FANCY and PLAIN SILKS, at 50 cents, Worth $1.
REAL FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL, At 50 cents.
SPLENDID SCOTCH PLAIDS, double width, At 25 cents.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, From 3s. to $1 50.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers.
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, IS NOW SELLING his splendid assortment of SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A large stock of BEAVER and ARMOUR CLOTHS on hand.

CARPETING, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers,
at the LOWEST PRICES, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, SELLS ALL WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS, At Great Bargains.
Six first-class Salesmen Wanted; apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 185 6th-av. A. WISE.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, AND American India articles and Fancy and Staple Goods, including many single sample pieces of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country—well calculated for gifts or holiday presents—wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
185 SIXTH-AVENUE, IS DETERMINED to keep Ladies from going down town, by selling LACE NOTTINGHAM and LINA CURTAINS At lower prices than ANY OTHER HOUSE.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOCE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style, Closing out at very low prices.
Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLE, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGland family of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family are requested to call at No. 292 Hudson-st. N. B.—to parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements, terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with a pleasant room and board for the Winter months. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. For particulars call at or address No. 118 West 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or a single gentleman, can have pleasant board in a quiet family; house is pleasantly situated; has gas and bath, convenient to the cars and ferries; terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUITES OF FRONT rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and home comforts, at No. 203 Henry-st. corner of State-st., a few minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries; references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain a pleasant, large room, with closets, water and gas, on second floor, with board in a private family. Location good and easy of access. References exchanged. Apply at No. 86 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED BOARD IN BROOKlyn, by a lady, for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also, partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family; nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small, pleasant family will let part of their house or will take a few respectable boarders for the Winter. Persons wishing a desirable home can apply at No. 328 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—IN WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in second story, with private table for a small family. References exchanged. Address C S. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASant room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of house No. 173 Hester-st., separate or together, containing gas and Croton water, and being in excellent order. To a suitable person, the rent will be moderate.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— One very pleasant large room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

LECTURES.

INSTRUCTION—ENTERTAINMENT.

REV. JAMES C. FLETCHER, late Chaplain and Secretary of the U. S. Legation at the Court of Brazil,—upon the invitation of a number of distinguished citizens of New-York, will give

A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. To be followed on MONDAY, 26th; WEDNESDAY, 28th; MONDAY, Dec. 3, and FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

PROGRAMME.—BRAZIL. A General View of the Brazilian Empire. Laughable Mistakes. Trade Winds. Climate. Night in the Tropics. A great opening for Americans. Fruits. Falstaff's Regiment, &c., &c.

II. LIFE IN THE TROPICS. Forests. Insect World. Serpents. Alligators. Tigers. Monkeys. Half-breeds. City Life. Brazilian Girl. Marriage. Fashions. Student Life. Law and Medical Schools. Character of Don Pedro II., &c., &c.

III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON. Its Grandeur. History. Strong-minded Women of Amazon. Victoria Regia. Amazonian Enterprise. Steamboats, &c., &c.

IV. SWITZERLAND. The Land of Tell. Mount Blanc. Tower of Babel—Ludicrous Errors. How Presidential Elections are Conducted. Helvetia. Manners and Customs. Marriage under the Code of Napoleon, &c., &c.

V. ITALY AND GARIBALDI. A United Italy. Visit to the Waldenses. House of Savoy. A Garibaldi in the Fourteenth Century. Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii. Garibaldi from Brazil to Naples. *The Kingdom of Italy a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.*

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—GENTLEMEN, $1; LADIES OR PUPILS OF SCHOOLS, 50 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the book and music stores, and at the door. No more tickets sold than the house will comfortably accommodate.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER, will deliver a lecture on *English Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding*, or more of *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) corner of Broadway and 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; to be obtained at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway; Embree & Jacobs, No. 134 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.—AS IT HAS been stated that the subscriber would decline lecturing this season, he takes this method to contradict the report and to assure the managers of Young Men's Associations, Literary Institutes and Benevolent Societies, that he will accept their invitations if addressed to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st., New-York City.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES,
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
E. W. BENEDICT.
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ÆTNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS, And other fine Watches, Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business partnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 268 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Motive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 448 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call for one day at No. 150 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 96 West 27th-st. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of grown-up children; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 563 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or is willing to take the charge of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 26th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young American girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 306 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first-floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would wish to travel with a lady and take care of children; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or do fine washing and ironing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference from her last employer; call at No. 103 29th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a tidy, smart Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing, and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing or take care of children; excellent City references. Call, for two days, at No. 355 2d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN desires a situation as good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Has very good references from last employers; would have no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress, as she knows the business in all its branches, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Call for the Scotch Servant, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, soups game and all kinds of pastry, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 36 6th-st., front basement. Will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, who is a good economist, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing; understands her business well, and has first-class City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 69½ 37th st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK. WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 186 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron, good satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 St. Mark's place, second floor, back room, No 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation in a private family as cook; perfectly understands her business; call or address No. 2 East Washington-square, one door from 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Scotch woman, a situation as cook, with first-class reference. Apply, for two days, at Mrs. Menzies', No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small, genteel quiet family, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each and will be found neat and obliging. Apply at No. 410 3d av., second floor, back room, or in the store, right-hand side; satisfactory City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged lone widow woman, as cook, housekeeper, or both, in a small family; or to wait on an invalid; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th av. and 15th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., over the store, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls; one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a very good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place, third floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.— Wanted, a situation by a very reliable, faithful girl, as above; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer can please the most particular; is of neat appearance truthful, honest and obliging; refers to Brooklyn families. Address No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO REspectable persons wish situations—one as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing. Best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, soups, game, jellies and all kinds of desserts, bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Also, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Applications at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room, will be attended to.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman with excellent references. Apply at No. 200 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to ladies wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Can be seen at No. 219 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No. 88 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a neat, respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing and obliging. Can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do general housework, understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable and steady French-Swiss girl, a situation as lady's maid or to take care of children not under two years of age and do all kinds of sewing. Apply at the International Employment Office, No. 505 Broome-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, City reference; has lived in the first of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a most experienced and trustworthy girl, to nurse and do chamberwork or plain sewing; is a good waitress and willing to be generally useful; is a girl of obliging disposition, neat appearance and very highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very tidy, respectable girl, who is a first-rate seamstress and very affectionate to children, or would do general housework for a small family, no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active, intelligent person, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 69 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young English woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle aged woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; knows a good deal of millinery, and all kinds of children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a place where she could be otherwise employed; not suited, will take work by the week. Apply, by note, to E. H., No. 619 8th-av., in the millinery store, between 43d and 44th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, for two days, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and childrens' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands family sewing; no objection to doing light chamberwork; recommendations can be given. Call one day at No. 36 Lewis-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress, owning a Ladd & Webster's sewing machine, wishes to form some engagements for the Winter, to go out either with or without the machine. Address A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 2 9 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as waitress and chambermaid, who has lived 8 years in her last place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL, OF REspectability, a situation to accompany a family going to California; she is fond of children, a good seamstress and nurse; will make herself useful, and do anything honorable to get there. Address P. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the large Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st. corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man, 16 years of age; has been three years at business; can give the best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A young man in a retail dry or fancy goods store; the best of references given for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Please address A. A. B., Box 152, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who is well acquainted with the City and who knows his business in all its branches; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address, or call at the Brevoort House Livery Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, (8th-st.); can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent colored man, as coachman; understands his business in all its branches, and the management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City reference. Call at Mr. Cochshead, harness maker, in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young man; is well acquainted with the City; has lived with the best of families; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good groom and a good driver; has no objection to City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30, English; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. B., care of Mr. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation; understands all in gardening; is a good driver; can manage stock or attend to a milk establishment; has the best of reference; a good place preferred to large pay. A note addressed to JOHN, Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, will be attended to; can be seen there for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener by a married German man who understands flower and vegetable gardening, and can take care of a greenhouse and grapery; also understands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address for 7 days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and has no objection to take care of cows; is not afraid of hard work, and can come highly recommended from his last employer; has no objection to City or country; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address MC., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. R., No. 31, corner University-place, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXPErienced book-keeper in a jobbing house where the labor is not heavy; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,496 P. O., with real name and reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK. NONE BUT those having the best of references need apply. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A SERVANT AT house No. 74 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., that is neat and tidy and has a good moral character; that is a good plain cook; that understands how to set a table and can wash and iron well. If this notice is seen by the girl that can answer the above, call and see our house, and if you do not like it we will pay your ferriage and stage fare, if you pay any.

A NURSE.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF some experience, to assist, under direction of a nurse, in the care of children. City references required. Apply for two days at No. 56 East 21st-st.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD SALESMAN, WHO CAN influence short time and cash trade, can make an engagement in a first class boot and shoe house. Address Box No. 4,704 New-York Post-office, stating locality of trade and probable amount.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE WAITER IS WANTed in a private family. Address Mr. JAMES, Box No. 105 *Times* Office, with references.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, ONE barkeeper, 2 clerks, clerk for a wine vault, 3 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe, stewardess for a steamer, 2 porters, 2 men to drive horse and carts; places procured for school teachers, governesses, conductors, housekeepers, &c. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the 22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DeLESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated as a teacher, and who has had some experience would like to instruct pupils at their own residence. She is capable of giving instruction in the French language, also in music on the piano-forte, and in all the English branches. Terms very moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter to S., box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also French and music, a situation as teacher in a family; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home; would have no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for one week at No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced in tuition, wishes a reengagement in a school or family; her course of instruction comprises English, music, French, (which she speaks) Italian and Latin. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches, (College graduate,) whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City desires additional employment in a school or family. Best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, No. 945 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS successfully engaged in teaching in Brooklyn, desires to make an engagement for a few unoccupied hours daily, to teach the English branches, music and singing. Excellent references can be given. Address TEACHER, No. 183 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY desires employment in a school in this city, to teach either Latin, Mathematics higher English or Composition. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED. A TEACHER, NAtive American or English born; if possible, one familiar with the German method of instruction, to teach all the common English branches. Apply to H. GREENE, P. D., No. 3 9 West 22d-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY, FROM NEW-HAVEN, highly qualified, would like to give private lessons in Latin, French, mathematics, or higher English, either at her own residence or those of her pupils. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO. No. 59 Beekman-st. N. Y

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our brother soldier, JACOB LANG, from his late residence, No. 62 Charlton-st., near Varick. THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. ABRAHAM DALLY,
J. M. PRYDE, Adjutant. Colonel.

$140—SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES—SEVEN fine oil paintings for $140, worth from $25 to $100 each. Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold watches, warranted from $12 to $130 each; gold chains, diamond pins, rings, &c. These articles are really bargains, and are greatly below the wholesale cost price. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

THE ANNUAL DONATION VISIT TO "THE Brooklyn Orphan Asylum" will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 22 and 23, from 1 to 10 o'clock P. M., at the Asylum in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in money, dry goods or provisions are earnestly solicited. By order of the Board.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. Le Czarine just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCing. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

FURNITURE

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

POLITICAL.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at the warerooms of McDONALD & CO., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the Receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A CARD.—MR. F. W. RACKEMAN BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that he has returned to the City to give instruction in music, as heretofore. He may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 26th-st., where he will also receive pupils.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st. piano-fortes repaired regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY —For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44th st., near 9th-av.; house three story and basement, 25x50 ft., built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 ft.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of P. MATHEWSON, No 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES ON THE SOUTH side of 34th-st., 125 feet east of Broadway, each 25x60 feet and extension; first-class houses in every respect; four stories, high stoop, brown stone; all the modern conveniences. Will be sold at reduced prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO BEAUtiful brown-stone front houses, fine location; will exchange for a small farm with good buildings and plenty of fruit. Inquire of ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT three-story brick house, in beautiful order located on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BASEMENT AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 48 East 37th-st., near 4th-av., house 25 by 55, finished complete. Inquire on the premises of ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

TO LET

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—STEAM power, with rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, sawmill, show-room, dwelling and rooms with power, known as the Oatwell Marble Works, situate on Broadway, near 35th-st., to let, together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES and the basement (108 feet deep) of the new house, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts. this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET— in one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SECOND FLOOR—CONTAINING FOUR OR five rooms, with modern improvements, is wanted, for a small religious family. Rent $15 to $25 a month according to desirableness of the apartments. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED for five or six months, a prettily furnished house for a small family, situated between Waverley-place and 25th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Mr. THURSTON, No. 5 St. Mark's-place.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FROM NOW until the 1st of May next, three or four rooms and kitchen will be required; location in a genteel neighborhood, above Canal-st. and west of 3d-av. Reference unexceptionable. Address S.J.T., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, TO PURCHASE or hire, for a family of four or five persons, located between 10th and 30th sts., 1st and 6th avs. Address HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq.; contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 58 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

Also, several other farms, from 20 acres to 250 acres, building sites, house and lot, &c., in and near the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN IN THE prime of life, of literary attainments, and possessed of a competency, is desirous of the companionship of a lady whose age does not exceed 25. A cheerful disposition and amiability, with a reasonable degree of intelligence, will be greater recommendations than beauty alone. Address with real name and address, (which will be held confidential,) WILLIAM, Box No. 157 *Times* Office, for three days.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 19 years of age, of not very prepossessing appearance, but of a jovial temperament, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not exceeding his own age with a view to matrimony this coming New-Year's. The advertiser is sincere, and requests none but such to address, stating age, &c., to G. S. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas. Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 148d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE
and
LAP ROBES.
The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz.:

REDIG, ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneer.
SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS Manufactured Furs, every article warranted and made expressly for City trade. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable invoice of first-class manufactured furs, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable capes, muffs and cuffs; mink sable do.; stone marten do.; real fitch do.; Siberian squirrel do; Siberian squirrel belly do.; fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; rock marten do.; misses and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear, fancy, &c. Also, gents caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming in a whole probably the finest sale of the season.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 1, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SMITH & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

J. H. LEESE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE Furniture, of a family giving up housekeeping. I will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the dwelling No. 68 West 11th-st. It consists of all kinds of parlor and dining-room furniture, fine rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, with a general assortment of all kinds of furniture, carpets, &c. Also a splendid piano-forte.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.
One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.
Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

$1.000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S Co Fndry, No. 160 West 40th-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents a day, with interest, in 10½ years amounts to $521 13. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. GARDNER J. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

WANTED TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in various sums, or assignments of good mortgage would be taken. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.
HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

$50.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
New-York, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, JR.,
Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases....................$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..........9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..........27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., where he has a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.
C. J. & C. LOWREY,
n23-law6wF* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor,

SHIPPING

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE,
Touching at St. John's, N. F., to land passengers and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The next departure will be the new side-wheel steamer LEINSTER, PROWSE, Commander, from Boston on TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First-class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third-class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. John's, N. F.—First-class, $35; third-class, $20; children under 12 years, half-price; under 1 year, free. Third-class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburk and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28. The Adams Express Company's great Southern Express is carried on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, FRED'K CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool. Shortest sea passage to Europe. By the Montreal Ocean Mail steamer PALESTINE, AILTON, Commander, 2,200 tons, 600 horse power, from Portland, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Rates of passage to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool, first class, aft, $85; midships, $70; steerage, $30, including ocean passage and free ticket by the way of Boston to Portland. Leaving New-York every night at 4 o'clock. For passage apply to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Office, No. 23 Broadway.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also of the absent. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
[Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY—THE JEWESS.

NOTICE.—Although the regular sale of seats for Monday's performance of THE JEWESS will commence on Saturday, the box-office at the Academy of Music will be open every day for the convenience of those persons who wish to take seats or boxes for the twelve nights or less.

On MONDAY, Nov. 26,
First night of Halevy's celebrated Opera of
LA JUIVE, (The Jewess.)
With a magnificent new mise en scene.

The wonderful illuminations which were used on the occasion of
THE PRINCE OF WALES BALL,
Will be employed on the opening night, and thus afford the public an opportunity of seeing that imposing display.

A chorus of sixty singers, including the celebrated Arion Society, an orchestra of sixty Professors, Corps de Ballet and four hundred auxiliaries, and the following great cast:

MADAME FABBRI
Will appear for the first time as LA JUIVE.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
In his great rôle of Eleazar, the Jew.
CARL FORMES
In the highly dramatic rôle of the Cardinal.

The Director is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making an engagement with the celebrated cantatrice,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Who has consented to appear as the Princess Eudaxia, thus enabling him to fill the four great rôles of the opera in the best possible manner, far surpassing the cast to be found in many great European opera-houses.

The other rôles by QUINTO MULLER, &c.
THE FAMOUS DRINKING CHORUS
Will be sung by forty male voices, including the Arion Society.
THE GRAND MIMIC SWORD COMBAT
will be enacted by a number of distinguished Turners.

The stage has been arranged on an entirely new principle, increasing the breadth and height of the new scenery to nearly double its former dimensions. Three magnificent scenes have been painted, and an extraordinary quantity of splendid properties have been expressly made on the original Parisian patterns. The different processions and tableaux will comprise about 400 persons dressed in the richest moyen age costumes ever exhibited in this country, including sixty-four complete suits of solid armor (cap-à-pié.) They are of costly materials, corresponding in their minutest details to those worn in the twelfth century, and are the only ones that have ever been imported to America.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, at O. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.

OPEN THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, Nov. 19,
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 Broadway,
Comprising the
JARVES COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS
Of the Italian school, never before exhibited in this country; and the
CELEBRATED DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
Which has been newly arranged and enlarged, and now appears on the spacious walls of the new Gallery, with fresh and greatly enhanced interest.

Arrangements have been made by which a continual supply of new and interesting works of Art will from time to time be added to the collection.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, AND
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS CUSHMAN,
MISS CUSHMAN,
Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS, AS
MEG MERRILES,
in the second and third acts of GUY MANNERING,
and as
JULIANA
In the HONEYMOON, compressed into three acts.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 24,
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
MISS CUSHMAN,
On which occasion she will appear in two of those great personations with which her name is identified.
On MONDAY, Nov. 26,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in the character of
HAMLET.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
OPERA AND CONCERT.
FRIDAY, Nov 23,
ITALIAN OPERA—Mme. COLSON,
for one night only, and
CONCERT by Miss LOUISA KELLOGG.
Arrangements have been made to give on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, the following extraordinary performance:
PART FIRST.
GRAND CONCERT..........by..........Miss KELLOGG,
(her first appearance.)
Assisted by
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRI, Sig. SUSINI,
PART SECOND.
The whole of Donizetti's celebrated comic opera
DON PASQUALE.

Mme. Colson in her admired character of Norina; Sig. Brignoli as Ernesto; Sig. Ferri as Dr. Malatesta; Sig. Susini in his renowned character of Don Pasquale. Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Muzio

Admission, $1. Seats will be secured, without extra charge, commencing on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the music stores of Messrs. C. Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Wm. W. Rose, 142 Atlantic-st. For particulars see small bills.

JOHN LEVISON, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
Will sell at Auction,
At Store No. 8,
At Store No. 8,
At Store No. 8,
Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
At 7½ o'clock.
At 7½ o'clock.
At 7½ o'clock.
Frames sold with Paintings.
Frames sold with Paintings.
Frames sold with Paintings.

NOW OPEN,
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
Comprising the
JARVES COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS
of the ITALIAN SCHOOL—never before exhibited in this country—and the
CELEBRATED DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
which has been rearranged and enlarged, and now appears on the spacious walls of the NEW GALLERY with fresh and greatly enhanced interest.

Arrangements have been made by which a continual supply of new and interesting works of art will from time to time be added to the collection.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.
Admittance to the whole, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees & Managers..........Spalding & Rogers.
Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer..........J. W. Wilder.
THIRD WEEK OF
SPALDING AND RODGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND ENTREE.
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME OF THE COOPERS.
L'ESCHELLE PERILEUSE.
Mlle. Zanfretta, Miss Kate Ormond, and the whole strength of the company will appear.
Grand Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. WALCOT respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT,
and fifth appearance since his long and severe illness, will take place on
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
When will be produced Goldsmith's Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
And Buckstone's Comedy of
RURAL FELICITY,
Cast to the strength of the entire Company.
Box Book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Tenth week and Thirtieth night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1860,
Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello..........MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Sustained by Messrs. CONWAY, FISHER, FENNO, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. CONWAY &c.
On MONDAY Mr. FORREST will commence the Eleventh week of his engagement.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
To be succeeded by THE SCHOOLMASTER.
HANDSOME JACK.
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

TO MANAGERS OF THEATRES.—MISS DORA DADRAN, the DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, has just arrived from Europe, and is open for an engagement. She sings a deep and powerful contralto, and also a sweet and delicate soprano—the change from one to the other instantaneous; and dressed one-half as a lady, the other half as a man, and changing sides simultaneously with the change of voice, produces the most amusing effect, while her musical powers are most surprising. Address Box No. 1,219 New-York Post-office.

MR. SIDDONS' PARLOR READINGS—Humorous and pathetic, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2½ P. M., and WEDNESDAYS at 8½ P. M., at No. 13 West 9th st. Admission 50 cents and 75 cents.

WM. HEINMUELLER'S EXHIBITION OF a collection of drawings, sketches from nature, &c., held at Prof. McMullen's School, No. 900 Broadway. To commence MONDAY, 19th inst. Doors open at 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents; scholars 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1860.
Those wonderful, strange and mysterious
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
who have been attracting so much attention here the last few days, remain a short time longer. Though they have arrived at full maturity, they are only four feet high; their
HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S,
and
ARE UNABLE TO UTTER A WORD DISTINCTLY
in any language. They are to be seen at all hours, as is also an
AFRICAN EARTH WOMAN,
the only representative in America of the tribe of Africans who burrow in the earth, and live there like rabbits.
THE WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY.
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents, white as snow, white hair and pink eyes.
AUTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
LIVING SEAL.
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.
The magnificent AQUARIA, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.
In the Lecture-room, the Drama
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S
GREAT LEDGER STORY,
will be produced in the
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
and in the
EVENING, at 7½.
Notwithstanding these immense attractions, admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY.
Or, THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.
Received every night with roars of laughter, with Laura Keene and all the Company in the cast. To conclude with a new farce, by T. B. Dewalden, Esq., never before acted, and called
TOODLES A FATHER.
With Miss Polly Marshall and Messrs. Peters, Leeson, &c.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 8.
On MONDAY NIGHT will be produced a new and beautiful Operatic Spectacular, Terpsichorean, Musical Burletta in three acts, called
THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
43d Night
of the
GREAT COMEDY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Received each night of representation
With roars of laughter
By delighted audiences.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
MISS MARY GANNON'S
BENEFIT.
First time in three years, Poole's Comedietta,
A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP.
With first time this season, Holcroft's Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
All the Company will appear.
MONDAY next,
MR. WALCOT'S
BENEFIT.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Book now open for any of the above nights.

EXTRA.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MISS MARY GANNON,
SATURDAY, NOV. 24.
First time in three years, Poole's charming Commedi-etta of
A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP;
with first time this season, Holcroft's splendid five Act Comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parrloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcott, Miss Tree,
Will all appear on the occasion.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

READINGS FROM DICKENS AND THE POETS—At Ebbet Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, by Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, assisted by the distinguished amateur and authoress, Mrs. E. F. ELLET, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

ELOCUTION.—MR. SIDDONS RECEIVES PUPILS at his own house, No. 13 West 9th-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THANKSGIVING.
The steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave Jamesslip WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 4 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave Sag Harbor Friday, as usual.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; Deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—SINGER'S best No. 1, cost $110; suitable for tailors; is nearly new, and in good order. Price $65. Apply to
MRS. ISLES,
No. 106 East 28th-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets [illegible] Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22.

$5,000	U S. 5s, '74 cou..	97	[illegible]	Harlem R. Pref. b10	31½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	81	[illegible]	do	34¼
5,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	34
17,000	Missouri St. 6s..	71½	[illegible]	[illegible]ington R.	70
6,000	do	71	[illegible]	Reading R.	34½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b30	34¾
6,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	34½
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76..	100	[illegible]	Michigan Cen. R..	48½
3,000	E. R. 3d m.b. '83.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	48
1,000	Erie R. 4th m.bs.	68	[illegible]	do s10	47¾
2,000	Hud. R. 1st m..	102	[illegible]	do s60	47¼
2,000	M. S. 2d m. bs..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. R	14
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad.	112
[illegible]	M. S. S. F bs..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do s30.	111½
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs..	87	[illegible]	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	29
[illegible]	do	87½	60	do s30	28¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	16	50	do b60	29½
[illegible]	[illegible] Tol. S. F. Bs.	60	30	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	56
10	Corn Ex. Bank	80	25	do b4	55½
100	Metropolitan Bank.	100	1050	do	55
50	Canton Company..	15	100	do	55¼
[illegible]	do	14½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	9½
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85	450	do	9
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	76	110	Gal. & Chic. R.	62
50	do	76½	300	do s30	61½
50	do	77	100	do s15	61½
50	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66	600	do	61
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R. b10	74½	50	do bnwk	61½
[illegible]	do b3	74¾	450	do s3	61½
[illegible]	do	74¾	100	do s10	61½
[illegible]	do	74½	200	do	61¾
[illegible]	do s6	74¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	27
[illegible]	do	74¾	320	do	27¼
[illegible]	do s30	74	330	do	27½
[illegible]	do s30	75	100	do b10	27¾
[illegible]	Erie Railroad.	27¾	100	do b30	28
[illegible]	do	27⅞	30	Chic. & R'k I'd R.	53¾
[illegible]	do	27½	115	do	54
[illegible]	do b60	27¾	18	do	54½
[illegible]	do b10	28	100	do s10	54¼
[illegible]	Hud. River R.	44	100	do	54½
[illegible]	do s60	43¾	300	do	54¼
[illegible]	do s30	43¼	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s3	70
[illegible]	do b60	45	50	do	70½
[illegible]	do b60	44½	150	do	71
[illegible]	do	44½	100	do c	70½
[illegible]	do	44¾	250	do c	71
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad..	15	50	do s10	69½
[illegible]	do	15½	45	Mil. & Miss R.	8½
[illegible]	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	90	50	do	9
[illegible]	N. J. Central R...	105	25	do	8¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou..	97	300	Harlem Railroad...	16
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	82	50	do	15¾
27,000	Missouri St. 6s..	71	600	Reading Railroad..	37
1,000	Gal. St. 7s..	87	50	do	36¾
2,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71.	45	100	M. So. & N. I. R...	14¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs...	87	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	33
2,000	Har. R. 1st mtg..	92	200	do s10	33
20,000	M. G. 8 ℔ ct. 1st		150	Mich. Cen. R.	50½
	M. S. F. C. P's...	89	100	do s15	50
3,000	Chic. & Rk. I. B.	93	25	do	50
5	Bk. of Commerce...	95	250	do s3	50½
10	Continental Bank..	92	100	do s60	50
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	87	350	Panama R.	113
400	Canton Company..	15	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	59
200	do b60	15½	200	do	58½
200	Pac. M. S. Co.	77	300	do	58¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	75¼	100	do s30	58¼
200	do s10	75½	400	Gal. & Chicago R..	64
100	do s10	75¾	50	do s30	63
650	do	76	200	do s10	64
250	do	75⅞	150	do s15	63½
300	Erie Railroad	29½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	29
100	do	29¾	325	Chic. & R'k I'd R..	55
100	do s30	29¾	150	do	54¾
[illegible]	do	30	100	do b3	55
[illegible]	do b10	30¼	100	Chic., B. & Q. R...	72
100	Hud. Riv. R. s15	46	50	do	71½
[illegible]	do	46½			

THURSDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The bold, but practical measure for meeting the present Money crisis adopted yesterday afternoon by the Associated Banks of this City, is hailed to-day with almost universal satisfaction. It was alike timely and decided. Timely, because we had information in the papers that the Baltimore Banks had suspended Specie payments, and later in the day the announcement that the Philadelphia Banks had adopted the same course. And decided, because it has advertised the whole public that with the Exchanges everywhere in favor of New-York, our Banks have determined to sustain their mercantile dealers, come what may, and that if they are not to be trusted in doing so, their depositors are welcome to their Specie to the last dollar. Fortunately the enlightened financial policy of the State of New-York relieves all such panics, as the present, from Bank-note distrust. The Circulation of New-York is secured to the humblest holder. He is made perfectly safe to pursue the even tenor of his every-day business without the slightest concern about the Bank-notes which he may hold in his pocket. And the panic in no event can reach him. The case is otherwise in Pennsylvania, and we have little question that the Philadelphia Banks closed their vaults to-day, not from immediate apprehension of their depositors, who are mostly business men, but because of the appearances of a panic run from their five and ten dollar Bill-holders, who not being otherwise secured, became alarmed at the Baltimore suspension, and the frequent telegraphic dispatches among the country Banks of Pennsylvania. Of course, a run of this character, though beginning with small billholders, would, and possibly did, draw a large crowd around the Banks, and thus communicate the alarm to depositors. But, withal, we are somewhat surprised that the Philadelphia Banks as a body, gave up so quickly, their published statement of last Monday being a comparatively strong one, as follows:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.	
Capital Stock	$11,805,035	$11,806,010	Inc....$975
Loans	27,364,659	26,775,878	Dec. 588,781
Specie	4,011,843	4,115,932	Inc..102,989
Due from other banks	1,625,229	1,629,272	Inc.. 4,043
Due to other banks	2,427,153	2,424,087	Dec.. 3,066
Deposits	16,254,245	15,833,121	Dec..421,124
Circulation	2,882,212	2,791,752	Dec..100,460

We apprehend that the large curtailment of Loans aggravated the pressure in the Money market and prepared the public mind for disaster. And like consequences might have followed here had not the action of yesterday reversed the feeling of contraction to one of prompt and liberal expansion.

Our inquiries at the principal banks lead us to the conclusion that their creditors have *not* availed of the invitation to help themselves freely to Specie, and that their debtors are less pressing than yesterday to make preparations for or renewal of their maturing obligations. The assurance is now felt by the latter that they will be accommodated most liberally, come what may, and if the former be not satisfied with this policy, from any distrust they may feel in the general soundness of the trade of the City facilitated through the Banks, they are still asked to help themselves to the Specie for their deposits.

Thursday is not a regular Discount day with many of the large Banks. The Manhattan Company held their semi-weekly session this morning. The offering which was made up yesterday before it was known that the present relief would come, amounted to $500,000. The current income of the Bank only $200,000. Yet about nine-tenths of the offering was promptly discounted, and this we take it is a fair sample of the purpose of the entire Association. At all events it affords a striking example of what has already been accomplished. In three other Banks, about $700,000 was done, out of Discount Session. Among the Discount Brokers the improvement is not rapid, as some days will be required to bring private lenders back to their customary routine. Rates still take a wide range, 12 ℔ cent. being the minimum for very prime paper, of which there is less pressure on the market. Exchange on London is in free supply, and rates for Merchant bills 100@102, and Bank and Bankers 103@103½, sales in round parcels, and 104 @105 when drawn to a point by the leading Banking-houses.

The payments on account of the New Loan into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, amount to $750,000, and the disbursements to about $300,000. The present balance is $4,586,880, which is $400,000 less than at the beginning of the week.

The Domestic Exchanges have been further disturbed to-day by the Maryland and Pennsylvania suspensions. The amount of distant Bank-notes offered to the Brokers is not very large, although the number of small holders make a considerable show at their offices.

The following are the closing rates for Currency, to-day, at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street: New-York State and New-England, ½ dis.; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 5 dis.; Canada, 3@5 dis.; Pennsylvania and Maryland, 5@10 dis.; Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, 15 dis.; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama, 15@20 dis. Rates are very unsettled, and subject to wide fluctuations.

The fluctuations in the Railway Shares on the Stock Exchange continue to reflect much feverishness in the temper for speculation. On the other hand, the relief to the Money market has substantially improved the previously-depressed State Securities, and some of the Railway mortgages. Tennessee Sixes, which sold largely yesterday at 75 ℔ cent., brought 81½; Missouris rose 2½ ℔ cent.; Virginias, 2@2½; Illinois Central Bonds, 5 ℔ cent.; and Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents, 3 ℔ cent. The fluctuations in New-York Central shares attracted most attention. They sold yesterday forenoon as low as 70½, and to-day as high as 76½ ℔ cent. The intermediate changes, up and down, were as sudden as they were frequent and contradictory. The lowest to-day were 74½; the highest, 76½, and the closing, 75⅞@76. New York and Erie, which sold at 25½ yesterday, brought 30 at the afternoon Board to-day, and subsequently 31 ℔ cent. bid. The Western shares ran up and down and up again in something like the same proportion, the speculation for the rise being most spirited at and after the Second Board. The closing bids were for Michigan Central, 51; Galena, 64½; Illinois Central, 57½; Michigan Guaranteed, 33; Toledo, 29; Rock Island, 54¼, and Quincy, 71½—nearly all firm. The Galena dividend was accidentally misprinted in our last report at 6 ℔ cent. instead of 5, though the telegraphic report from Chicago in another part of the paper had the figure correct. The dividend is payable in New-York on the 1st January. The further advance in Panama is 4 ℔ cent.; Hudson River, 4@5 ℔ cent., and Reading, 3½ ℔ cent. The tone of the general market at the adjournment of the Brokers this afternoon, was unsettled, though the buyers for the rise manifest most confidence. Several of the leading speculative Stocks continue scarce on the street, while Money to the Stock Brokers works comfortably.

Mail advices from New-Orleans to Sunday last are at hand. The following is the statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the week ending Nov. 17:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens'..	$4,563,070	$2,836,200	$2,826,620	$3,430,666
Canal	2,208,532	1,126,988	749,845	1,052,685
Louisiana..	3,755,547	1,885,692	635,074	3,540,525
Lou'a State	4,793,955	2,279,644	1,516,330	4,169,693
Mec. & Tra.	1,360,637	425,563	289,670	613,355
Bk. of N. Or.	1,616,089	677,302	463,160	699,992
Southern..	347,871	382,741	170,010	328,391
Union	1,412,853	467,787	367,905	1,009,661
Merchants'.	545,951	126,555	419,475	201,750
Cres. City..	959,661	190,372	249,945	228,394
America	1,009,231	450,992	204,990	953,239
Total	$22,593,437	$10,850,026	$7,892,024	$16,227,681

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens'	$1,189,135	$316,840
Canal	1,081,294	82,272
Louisiana	664,020	90,223
Louisiana State	806,953	14,703
Mechanics' and Traders'	91,059	25,071
Bank of New-Orleans	133,043	45,851
Southern	666,647	
Union	268,454	200,130
Merchants'	15,571	46,091
Crescent City	117,625	27,561
America	42	1,205
Total	$5,032,843	$849,947

As compared with the statement of the previous week, the results are as follows:

Decrease in short loans	$850,104
Increase in specie	630,270
Decrease in circulation	173,215
Decrease in deposits	76,786
Increase in exchange	119,768
Increase in distant balances	125,888
Decrease in long loans	140,145

The present circulation of the Ohio Banks compares with August as follows:

	August.	November.
Independent banks	$613,973	$497,758
Free banks	639,303	631,856
State banks	7,127,846	7,403,959
Totals	$8,381,122	$8,533,573

The aggregate condition of these Banks is shown by the annexed figures:

	Coin.	Exch'ge.	Loans.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Independ't.	$130,360	220,837	1,428,471	497,758	1,035,180
Free	230,900	320,476	1,662,355	631,856	1,394,267
State Bank.	1,624,948	1,227,281	9,049,679	7,403,959	2,766,181
Totals	$1,986,208	1,768,594	12,140,505	8,533,573	5,195,628

The items of the last five quarterly statements compare as follows:

	Nov., '59.	Feb., '60.	May, '60.	Aug., '60.	Nov., '60.
Coin	$1,706,560	1,828,641	1,806,179	1,906,628	1,986,208
Exch	1,223,738	1,498,796	1,373,402	2,006,581	1,768,594
Loans	11,265,992	11,100,463	11,489,012	11,431,440	12,140,505
Circ'n	7,735,028	7,983,889	7,596,155	8,381,122	8,533,573
Dep'ts	4,943,309	4,017,044	4,276,393	4,670,810	5,195,628

The aggregate capital of the Banks is $5,786,364 24, against $5,475,145 in November, 1859, being an increase of $311,219 24.

Reviewing the business of the week, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, remarks:

"In our own market matters are comparatively quiet. There is no excitement, except so far as it is caused by fluctuations in uncurrent money. There is no great pressure for loans, for the reason that it is known to be next to useless to apply. Bankers are in a comfortable condition, and they do not mean to place themselves in a different position for the present. They are doing all they can judiciously to assist those of their customers whose engagements require it, but beyond this they are not discounting. Currency is plenty, and the supply is accumulating. Rates of interest in outside circles are hardly quotable. It is difficult to sell paper at any price, and lenders generally get their own prices. The regular houses do not charge their customers over 12 per cent., but this is no indication of the present value of money. We hear of but little trouble in commercial circles. Collections heretofore have been good, but they are now beginning to fall off, and no revival is to be expected until returns are received for hogs.

The derangement of Western currency and the depression in the produce market will, for the present, check remittances from the interior; but upon the whole there is no leading city in the country where matters are progressing so smoothly as here. We feel the effects of the panic elsewhere, in the stagnation of trade, but we have no money panic. Our merchants carry so much ballast and so little sail, that they can stand a storm better than their neighbors who have large banking facilities. This is the whole secret of our stability.

There has been no variations in the market for Eastern Exchange, which remains at ⅛@¼ premium buying, and ⅜ premium selling. The supply and demand, so far, have been about equal, but the unsettled condition of financial matters checking the movements of produce, the receipts from commercial sources are falling off. At the same time there are indications of a heavy package demand, owing to the scarcity elsewhere in the West. The currency at par here is being sent in to buy exchange, and Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky bank notes are thus being concentrated at this place. But so far there has been no necessity for returning this paper freely, and the assorting houses have done a very moderate business in this line. New-Orleans sight is nominal. There is not much here, and there is very little demand for it. Dealers would hardly buy it at better than ½ dis. There is a moderate counter demand for gold at ¼ premium. Not much here. Short time bills on the East sell at 10@12 ℔ cent."

The Richmond *Whig*, in publishing the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, relative to the suspension of specie payments, says:

"It will be seen that they have suspended the payment of specie, in redemption of their notes. This action will probably take the public at large by surprise, though we believe it has been under consideration at the Bank, and by business men in this community, for some days past—and, as the penalty is heavy, we must conclude that the causes inducing it are of an imperative character. The occurrence may be taken as one of the signs of the times, and is doubtless but the forerunner of similar action on the part of our other Banks, and of that general disturbance in monetary and business matters we are about to encounter."

At a large meeting of the merchants of Richmond, held Tuesday evening, at the office of the Virginia Life Insurance Company, to take into consideration the present condition of finacial affairs, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted without discussion:

1. That in view of the unprecedented political condition of the country, of the present wide-spread and increasing financial stringency, and of the strong prospect of still greater difficulties, it is the dictate of wisdom and prudence that the Banks of this Commonwealth suspend specie payment, in time to diminish or avert, as far as may be done, the existing and anticipated evils consequent upon this state of things.

2. That in order that such suspension of specie payment shall result in any material relief and benefit to the people, it should continue long enough to allow the Banks to discount to an extent in some measure adequate to the great demand for commercial, agricultural and general business accommodation.

3. That the suspension of specie payment this day made by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, manifests, on the part of its President and Directors, a prompt and intelligent appreciation of the present emergency, and deserves the commendation of this community.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday states:

"That the early suspension of the Virginia Banks has not been looked for by the District of Columbia Banks. The latter, however, have taken due precautions to strengthen themselves as far as possible in anticipation of such an event. We question whether any Banks were ever in better condition in such times than all those in our midst. Nevertheless, if bank suspensions become general throughout the country, for them to remain an exception to the rule of the times, would simply be to sacrifice their customers engaged in trade, one and all. Sincerely believing every one of them to be in remarkably good condition, we do not hesitate to advise depositors to leave their money in their vaults in any event that may happen.

As yet the under-current of circumstances resulting in the suspension of the Richmond Banks is unknown here, though it is supposed by some to have arisen from a sudden demand for $240,000 made on them by some parties at the North. They are, however, from their manner of doing business, rarely prepared for a sudden and heavy return of their notes upon them.

To-day Virginia money was only received on deposit here at a discount of 10 ℔ cent. To-morrow the rate will probably be much less."

PITTSBURGH BANKS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 17.

Banks.	Circula'n.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsb'gh..	$248,525	$492,934	$1,557,494	[illegible]
Exchange Bk.	669,450	225,621	1,545,854	[illegible]
M. & M. Bk.	404,800	176,357	1,011,164	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	286,675	132,794	795,778	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bk	293,590	119,462	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron City Bk..	289,265	148,182	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny Bk.	297,495	108,183	[illegible]	176,178
Nov. 17	$2,509,791	$1,403,533	[illegible]	$1,948,833
Nov. 10	2,384,496	1,419,264	[illegible]	2,071,671

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank statement of the Boston Banks with those of last week exhibits an increase of $61,580 in the item of Loans and Discounts, a decrease of $86,231 in Circulation, $299,933 in Specie, and $263,087 in deposits. The Boston *Post* of this morning says:

"The Street gained $105,500 yesterday. The gain resulted from the proceeds of a draft on the Assistant Treasury, one-half of which was returned to New-York in New-York funds.

The Money Market is unchanged—1½@2 ℔ cent. a month is paid on the best mercantile paper out, with more notes than money at the price. The call figures are 12 to 15, on the very best collaterals."

Relative to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of Baltimore, the *Sun*, of that city, this morning has the following:

"The Banks of Baltimore having resolved upon the suspension of specie payments, in view of the prevailing agitation, the purpose will go into effect this morning. The proceeding itself will not be regarded as any additional cause of excitement, and will probably be temporary, as a settled policy prevails in political circles. Those who have heretofore derided the South, and treated lightly both the provocation to which it has been exposed and its results, will realize the fact that the mere suspension of trade with the North, and the concentration by the South of her interests within her own territory, have caused already a very serious embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the North. These indications prove that the strength is with the South, and in her resources; and identified with the South, the interests of our citizens will be secure, and our position at once honorable and prosperous."

The *American* thus alludes to the matter:

"A meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of Baltimore was held last evening, and after deliberating upon the present condition of affairs, it was resolved to suspend specie payments this morning. This announcement will be received with regret for the necessity which demands such a measure, but with general satisfaction in all quarters where the recent monetary pressure has been most severe. From a multitude of causes—the most prominent of which is undoubtedly the present unhappy state of political affairs—the real question in Baltimore, now settled, was whether the entire mercantile community should break, or whether there should be a temporary suspension of specie payments. Our Banks, we are told, are in the strongest position, and have hitherto curtailed their accommodations only for the purpose of preparing for a drain upon them, which might occur at any time. There is no real scarcity of money, no real change in the value of substantial securities, yet for the last two or three days it has been next to impossible to negotiate loans upon any sort of security. A very little addition to the burden—a very short delay in this relief measure, would have done immense damage to our commercial interests, while no possible good would have been secured."

The suspension of the Philadelphia Banks, which was announced this morning by telegraph, is thus noticed by the *Bulletin* of that city:

"A meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia was held, to-day, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and, after one hour's deliberation, it was resolved, by a large majority, to suspend specie payments. The suspension went into effect at 1 o'clock. The suspension was determined on as a precautionary measure, to enable the Banks to expand their discounts and thus aid our business men, and to prevent any of the wild scenes of 1857. The Banks are strong and abundantly able to meet all their liabilities.

The present money crisis differs essentially from that of 1857. Then there was, owing to the condition of commercial affairs, a real cause for alarm. Now the commercial condition of the Northern cities is prosperous, and the alarm which has so affected the money and stock markets is solely caused by the uncertainty of our political future, arising out of the mad doings at the South, and the recklessness of destructives in the North. While we regret that it should have been thought necessary for the banks of Philadelphia so soon to follow the example of those of Baltimore, Washington and Virginia, we trust it may prove advantageous, and bring us sooner to a brighter prospect. There has been but little excitement attending this suspension, thus contrasting most singularly with the panic of 1857."

And by the *Journal* as follows:

"The Banks of Philadelphia this morning suspended specie payments. This act not having been the result of excessive issues, or any want of that prudence which should characterize such institutions, entitles them to the sympathy and support of every right-minded man in the community. This disaster has been brought upon them by causes over which they have no control. It is not so much a financial as a political crisis, and the responsibility for it does not rest upon the Banks, but upon the factious leaders of an unconstitutional sectional party, whose temporary success has, as we feared it would, shaken the country to its centre.

Let the Banks, therefore, be sustained. Their refusal to make specie payments to-day, secures a sound basis for their circulation, will facilitate them hereafter in resuming, and, indeed, is a measure that must promote the interests of the community."

BOARD OF CURRENCY.

Report on the Present State of the Financial Affairs of the Country.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Currency was held last evening at Clinton Hall. JAMES GALLATIN, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering a report of a special Committee on the present state of the financial affairs of the country. The report was presented by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, in behalf of the Committee, consisting of George Opdyke, Wm. A. Booth, Joseph Lawrence, Matthew Morgan and James Gallatin. It was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of our present financial difficulties, and of suggesting appropriate remedies, beg leave to

REPORT

That, after a careful consideration of the subject, they are fully convinced that these difficulties are solely attributable to political causes. The efforts of political agitators, and threats of secession, have produced a sudden contraction of credit, and impaired public confidence. This constitutes the whole difficulty. There is as much money in the country as there has ever been, and more wealth; but the circulation of both is suddenly checked by a want of confidence in the immediate future. Those who have surplus funds are unwilling to part with them. They prefer holding them to meet their future wants, or more favorable opportunities of investment. Consequently, those who need money, can neither borrow it, nor realize on property or securities without heavy sacrifices.

It is generally conceded that this is the true explanation of our present embarrassments. All admit that their immediate occasion is the distrust created by the political agitation and threats to which we have referred. But there are those who believe that this is merely the agency that has given action to other and more potent causes, and that these are to be found in some inherent unsoundness of our financial or economic condition. A brief survey of the material interests of our country will prove the unsoundness of this opinion.

At no former period has every section of our country possessed so much wealth or enjoyed an equal degree of prosperity. All branches of productive industry are in an unusually sound and flourishing condition. During the current year agriculture has produced abundant crops, for which there is an active foreign demand at remunerating prices. Manufactures, with scarcely an exception, have yielded liberal profits. Commerce in all its departments, has been active and healthy, with an excess of exports over imports, which shows we have not overtraded. Railroads and canals have earned larger revenues than ever before, and the shipping interest was never more actively and profitably employed.

The currency of the country has never been in a sounder condition, or more stable. Notwithstanding the inherent defects of our banking system, the movement of the banks of the United States since the financial crisis of 1857 has been marked by great prudence and uniformity. Their increase of circulation and deposits has scarcely kept pace with the increase of population and commerce; and their specie reserve is now upwards of $80,000,000, which is nearly twice as much as they held at any time prior to the crisis of 1857.

They thus occupy a position of unusual strength and security—a position which is doubly fortified by a favorable balance of our foreign trade. This balance, already large and rapidly accumulating, must be liquidated in part by specie. We shall thus change the current of the precious metals. Instead of shipping them to Europe, as heretofore, we shall for some months at least be receiving them thence. These receipts, together with the usual three millions per month from California, will be likely to give the banks of this City a specie reserve of $30,000,000 by the 1st of February.

All must admit the general truthfulness of this picture. If it requires any qualification, it is in relation to the Cotton-growing States. A stringent money market has existed in that section for some months; but your Committee believe it to have been caused rather by unwonted prosperity than by a deficiency of capital or sluggishness of trade. The last three years have been years of unexampled prosperity to the growers of cotton. The crops have been larger than ever before, and they have been sold at prices far above the average. The natural results have been an increase of wealth, a growing commerce, and large investments in negroes and new lands at high prices, without a corresponding increase in their currency; for the banks of the South are not unduly extended, their reserve of specie being equal to that of the Northern banks, while their immediate liabilities are much less. In a word, the chief difficulty there has been a rapid increase of wealth and business, without a corresponding increase of currency to keep the machinery of trade in easy motion. Such difficulties are always temporary and harmless, and, although those at the South were somewhat aggravated by the drouth of last Summer, through injury to corn and other crops, they would, doubtless, have disappeared with the first shipments of the present cotton crop, but for the political causes already referred to.

From this rapid survey of our economic and monetary condition, it will be seen that they are free from every [illegible] that could produce, or even aggravate, a [illegible]. On the contrary, it is safe to say that the commercial and financial interests of the [illegible] country were never in a sounder condition than they are to-day. And yet we see them suddenly [illegible] by threats from some of the Southern States that they will secede from the Union, accompanied by the declaration of portions of the public press that mercantile debts due the North will be repudiated.

[illegible] to examine these menaces and see whether there is anything in them which should deter the bankers, capitalists and merchants of this City from pursuing the even tenor of their business. We will first suppose that they are made in earnest, and that they will have the power of carrying them into execution. What would be the effect on the financial and commercial interests of this City? It would seriously embarrass the houses that have sold goods to the seceding States, and doubtless bankrupt some of them. But there is no reason why it should impair confidence in, or affect the credit of, any other houses; nor is there any reason why it should affect our money market, or any class of securities not connected with those States. In short, there is nothing in this worst possible aspect of the case that should seriously alarm the bankers and merchants of this City.

But the supposition is too absurd to merit serious consideration. The threats of repudiation come from the public Press and excited politicians. But, fortunately, those are not the parties indebted to the North. The debtors are merchants, and their ruling sentiment is honor and fidelity to their engagements. Even now, in the midst of the panic and consequent embarrassments produced by these noisy menaces, the merchants of the South are straining every nerve to meet their engagements at the North; and if secession should actually take place, it would not change that sentiment or abate these efforts. Therefore, the worst we have to apprehend, in any contingency, is less promptitude in collections from the South; but it could not produce any sensible effect on the money market.

But secession cannot take place, either peaceably or forcibly. There can be little doubt that a large majority of the people of the South, with the entire North, will oppose it. It is believed that in no State save South Carolina are the Secessionists in a majority—if, indeed, they are there; but if such should prove to be the case, they will be utterly powerless against the united voice of the other States and the power of the General Government.

The existing financial embarrassments, then, have no real cause. They are the result of fears and a distrust of the future, excited by threats which are not even fraught with real political dangers, much less with real hazards to the commercial and financial interests of this City. In other words, it is a sheer unreasoning panic, as underground as the baseless fabric of a vision.

The remedy for a phenomenon so discreditable and so unworthy this commercial metropolis is sufficiently obvious. It is simply this: Let every bank officer, capitalist and merchant lay aside his unmanly fears, and pursue his appropriate business in the usual way, without any excitement or diminution of confidence in himself or in others. The banks have set a noble example to the business community. In resolving to purchase sterling bills to the extent of £500,000, and to increase their discount lines, they have taken an important step in the right direction. If necessary, they should promptly take another in the same direction, and that is to unite in a resolve to discount at once to a liberal extent in excess of their receipts, provided the right kind of business paper is offered them. This your Committee confidently believed would at once restore confidence, permit reason to resume its rightful sway in the minds of the business community, and thus effectually expel this shadowy and ghost-like panic. Nor can the banks incur the slightest hazard to themselves by the adoption of this course. Exchanges are now in favor of New-York in every market with which she has commercial intercourse. There is not a single exception. This makes her, for the present, the centre of attraction for the circulating bullion of the world; and its various currents are now turned in this direction by a law as certain and invariable as that of gravitation. Nor need it be apprehended, in view of our large exports and diminishing imports, that these currents will be likely to cease before the coffers of our banks are liberally replenished.

Under ordinary circumstances the Committee would deprecate the policy of increasing Bank liabilities without a corresponding enlargement of the specie basis. They believe the interests of the banks as well as the stability of the currency would be promoted by the permanent enlargement of their specie reserves. But in an emergency like this, when ungrounded fears have generated a factitious demand for money, and when the Banks cannot be called upon for coin to export, we deem it their duty to come forward and set an example of courage and common sense to the business community by promptly relieving both their real and imaginary wants.

Since the foregoing was written, the Banks have united in a policy even more liberal and effective than that herein recommended. They have virtually agreed to stand by each other, to make their specie a common fund, and to extend their discounts to such an extent as the legitimate wants of the community may require. If this arrangement is boldly and faithfully carried out, as it doubtless will be—for it seems to be in the power of any one or more Banks to inforce it—then the panic may be regarded as at an end. When the British Government, in 1857, authorized the Bank of England to extend its issues beyond the limitation of its charter, it instantly allayed a more energetic panic. This step on the part of our Banks is analogous, and must prove equally effective. And your Committee feel that the Bank officers are entitled to the gratitude of the community for having taken such a liberal and enlightened view of their duty in the trying circumstances under which they were placed.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 5,900 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; and 1,000 bush. White Canadian for country milling at $1 27½. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. higher; Wheat, 14c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—97,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn; 8,100 bush. Barley; 500 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,286 bbls. Flour; 72,500 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn; 7,900 bush. Oats; 6,900 bush. Barley; 2,200 bush. Rye; 7,600 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT dull; sales 36,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for North Western Club; 76c. for No. 1, and 74c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull and 1c. lower; sales 20,000 bushels new at 27c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2,800 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7@8 ℔ cent. premium, and very scarce.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. No sales of WHEAT. CORN held more firmly; sales, 4,500 bush. Western Mixed at 64c., the same price is asked for other lots. OATS—No sales of moment; good State at 35½c. RYE, no sales. BARLEY more active; sales 28,000 bush., principally Bay Quinte at 66c.; 9,000 bush. Hammondport—two and four-rowed—at 60c., and 3,000 bush. Winter at 62½c. WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. early in the day at 18c.@18½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The market opened extremely dull and unsettled for all articles to-day, but the New-York news caused a firmer aspect, though no important change took place. FLOUR, $4 25@$4 30 for Superfine. WHISKY firmer; 14½c.@15c. asked at the close. HOGS dull; sales 3,000 at $5 80@$6. PROVISIONS quiet; no sales. Money market very tight. Sight Exchange on New-York firmer but not higher.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; no sales except in a retail way. WHEAT, CORN, and other Grains dull and no sales. WHISKY nominal at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—82,000 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR nominal; superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT active; Red, $1 25, White, $1 30. CORN declining. MESS PORK, $19. RIO COFFEE, 12½c.@14½. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 17¼; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange at par to ½ ℔ cent. premium.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF THE TOMBS.—On Wednesday night, JOHN C. ADAMS, convicted of highway robbery, and EDWARD NETHERCUTT, under sentence for burglary, occupants of a cell on the lower corridor of the Tombs, attempted to escape by making a hole through the outer wall of the prison. Messrs. FINLAY and KELLOCK, the night keepers, on making the usual inspection of the cell, observed that a pocket handkerchief had been spread out against the wall. The prisoner ADAMS was ordered to take it down, but instead of doing so, he caught up the iron cover of the waste-pipe and attempted to knock Mr. FINLAY down. He was unable to effect his object, and after a severe struggle both he and his companion were secured, and confined separately. On examining the cell, it was found that the prisoners had broken the cross-piece from their iron bedstead, and used it as an instrument for making a breach in the wall, but they had not made much progress in carrying out their design. The prisoner ADAMS is the same person who escaped from the Jefferson Market Prison a few weeks ago, through the carelessness of one of the keepers. He and NETHERCUTT were yesterday both transferred to Sing Sing.

A WOMAN'S ADROITNESS OUTDOES A ROBBER.—A few days ago an apparently honest man called at a house in Sixth-avenue, and desired to sell the lady of the domicil a new and valuable sewing-machine, of GROVER & BAKER manufacture. The low price demanded for the superior article gave rise to suspicion in the woman's mind of foul play on the part of the itinerant vender. And no quicker thought than done, the felon received five dollars down at the hands of the fair customer, and a stipulation to call the next day for arrears. Before he called GROVER & BAKER, S. M. Co., were consulted, at their establishment in Broadway, and facts were obtained which corroborated the suspicions of the expert detectress. As agreed, the dispenser of "iron needle women" called next day, and in lieu of getting what he expected, he was no doubt surprised by a cordial reception at the hands of a Police detective and one of GROVER & BAKER'S trustworthy men, who politely escorted him to the "lock-up" to await further courtesies.

SUICIDE OF AN INTEMPERATE MAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 223 Madison-street, upon the body of WILLIAM KELLA, a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, who cut his throat with a razor. From the evidence of the wife of deceased, it appeared that he was proprietor of a drinking-place at the premises in question, and for some time past had been very dependent in consequence of having given way to habits of intemperance. He was awakened yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, and soon afterwards, while shaving himself, he drew the razor across his throat, causing a wound which ended his life in a very few minutes. A verdict was rendered of suicide, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

DEPARTURE OF LADY FRANKLIN FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *St. Louis*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left this port yesterday at noon for San Francisco, where she is to be employed on the route to Panama. Among the passengers by the *St. Louis* was Lady FRANKLIN, who, it is understood, intends to take up her residence permanently in California for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied to the steamer by a number of her attached friends, prominent among whom were HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., and family, CYRUS W. FIELD, J. H. RAYMOND, and Capt. A. MCLANE, of the Pacific Mail Company. The *St. Louis* will probably make the run out in about eighty days.

A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—*Lexington* Engine Company No. 7 worked their new steam fire engine, built at Seneca Falls, New-York, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in front of their house in East Twenty-fifth-street, with the following results. The engine commenced working in five minutes from lighting the fire and forced a 1⅛-inch stream 230 feet horizontally, a 1¼-inch stream 225 feet, and two 1-inch streams 190 feet each, with a steam-pressure not exceeding 70 lbs. The engine worked very easy, and the trial was in every way highly satisfactory.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.—At a meeting this day of the Committee appointed by the subscribers to the fund for Capt. WILSON, it was

Resolved, That the testimonial to Capt. WILSON shall consist of a silver tea service with an inscription recording his humane exertions in saving the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer *Connaught*.

Resolved, That after paying the sums appropriated to the mate and crew of the *Minnie Schiffer*, the balance of the fund be invested in United States securities, inscribed in the name of Capt. WILSON, and be presented to him.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.—Judge INGRAHAM yesterday decided that the special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to inquire with regard to the safe-keeping of the City deposits has no authority to summon Mr. PLATT, the City Chamberlain, to appear before it; but that a Committee appointed by the two Boards of the Common Council may secure his attendance. The Committee held no meeting yesterday, but its members declared that they would endeavor to procure the appointment of a joint Committee.

THE NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of the New-York Prison Association, it was stated that about $5,000 are needed to pay the expenses of the Association for a year, and that about $2,000 was the sum of the receipts last year. By resolution of Mr. THEODORE TILTON, a Committee of five was appointed to take measures to raise an annual sum of $5,000, to be used in carrying out the objects of the Association.

FIRE IN A SKIN-DRESSING SHOP.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the skin-dressing shop of KEHLER & KEYSER, situated in the rear of No. 212 Avenue B. The tools and stock were damaged to the extent of about $100; uninsured. A horse, valued at $30, was also burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE SOUTH FERRY STAGE-STANDS.—On Wednesday about one dozen of the South Ferry stage-drivers were called before the City Marshal, for changing their stands at the ferry, which, it appears, they had done by direction of the Police. They were reprimanded and threatened with the loss of their license, unless they stand where placed by the Marshal.

The Central Park Investigation.

EXPENSES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The Committee appointed by the State Senate, during its last session, to examine and report in relation to Central Park management, met at the Astor House yesterday morning, Senator JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY in the Chair. Mr. JULIUS KELLERSBERGER testified that he was a civil engineer, of twenty-four years' experience, and a citizen of the United States. He was requested to embody his knowledge of Central Park affairs in a communication to the Committee.

Mr. CHAS. H. AMMERMAN testified that he occupied the position of book-keeper to the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, and presented a written statement of the Treasurer's accounts for six months, to July 1, 1860, showing a balance to Dec. 31, 1859, of $10,896 62, which, with the subsequent receipts, gave the sum of $678,277 88; the total expenditures for the six months ending June 30, 1860, was $423,145 43, leaving a balance of $255,131 95.

Mr. GEO. M. VAN NORT testified that he was a clerk of the Board; that the meetings were generally well attended, but that during the past Summer great difficulty had been experienced in getting a quorum together, because of the fact that several members were out of the City.

Mr. JOHN A. C. GRAY, one of the Commissioners, testified that he had visited many of the Parks in Europe and considered them behind the Central Park in many respects; he thought the Commission too large, and that six would be a better number; he also thought it would prove injurious if new designers were placed in the Park; in answer to a question he stated that Mr. GREEN had been empowered to purchase a machine for transplanting trees.

Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD also testified that in his opinion a reduction of the number of Commissioners would be beneficial, and he also thought the Commission should be a permanent one.

Mr. T. B. TAPPEN, of the Croton Department, testified that it was expected that the new Reservoir would be completed next Fall, and that there would then be sufficient water to supply Central Park as well as the City; if any accident should happen to the mains across High Bridge, there would be about three day's supply in the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street.

Mr. AND'W H. GREEN testified that in his opinion the amount of money at present authorized by law would be sufficient to complete the Park. He stated that the large trees were very much injured by transplanting; and that the cost of a machine for transplanting would be from $600 to $800. He also stated that the Park Police, appointed by the Commissioners, and confirmed by the Police Board, are paid out of the Central Park Fund.

At this point in the investigation, the Committee adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning.

The Boone County (Ind.) Bank Frauds.

ARREST OF A "WILD CAT" BANKER.

A few days since JOHN W. DODD, Esq., Auditor General of the State of Indiana, came to this City in the hope of securing the arrest of A. W. SPOONER, the President, and JOHN W. SWEET, the projector and manager of the "wild cat" banking concern, called the Boone County Bank, of Lebanon, Ind., which exploded early in the present month, with its notes in circulation to the amount of nearly half a million dollars. The banking enterprise was started by the parties mentioned, and their swindle is alleged to have been perpetrated by causing ten thousand genuine impressions of their notes (representing $280,000) to be struck off, in addition to impressions for $50,000. These latter were sent to Indianapolis, where securities having been lodged with the State Auditor, they received his signature, and were put in the market. The other notes were also put in circulation, the name of the Auditor and the Register first having been fraudulently attached to them. As soon as the fraud was discovered, an official investigation was made, and the evidence against the projectors and officers of the concern appearing clear, all of them were arrested save SPOONER and SWEET, both of whom fled to this City. Detectives YOUNG, ELDER and MCCORD were engaged to look up the fugitives, and yesterday they succeeded in arresting SWEET at his residence in this City. A requisition upon Gov. MORGAN from the Executive of Indiana had already been presented for the return of the prisoner to that State, and last evening the former functionary announced his purpose to comply with the summons, if upon examination into the case to-day he shall find the facts to warrant him in so doing.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

James Hogan, Thomas Maloney and James Flynn, all men about the age of twenty-one, were taken into custody yesterday by Officer Phillips, of the Twelfth Ward, on a warrant issued by Justice BROWNELL, charging them with arson. On the night of the 11th inst. a fire was kindled under the stoop of a new frame building, situated on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, but it was soon extinguished by a Mr. Tiernan, who discovered it before it had attained much headway. The prisoners had been loitering about the premises, and they hurriedly left just previous to the breaking out of the flames. These facts having been elicited at an investigation of the circumstances by the Fire Marshal, Justice BROWNELL required the prisoners to furnish bail, each in the sum of $500, for further examination. The house was owned by a Mrs. Hazelton, and was valued at $1,500.

AN ADVENTUROUS FUR CAPE.

A few nights ago the house No. 83 West Houston-street, occupied by a woman known as the Countess Polaski, was visited by a burglar, who obtained access by the aid of false keys, and among the articles stolen was a fur cape, valued at $130. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday, arrested Herman Sienon, a German, on suspicion of being the thief, and having confessed his delinquency, Justice KELLY committed him for trial. He stated that he had sold the furs to Mr. Romaine, a tailor at No. 399 Eighth-avenue, from whom they were recovered. The same cape was stolen from Madame Polaski a few months ago, and at that time it was also found and restored to her by a Sixth Ward Policeman.

TOO EAGER FOR A BARGAIN.

Rachel Meyers, a widow woman, keeping a second-hand clothing-store at No. 20 Baxter-street, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice BRENNAN, to answer a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. The complainant, Mr. William Fields, of No. 45 Canal street, alleged that three little boys, a few days since, stole from his store a dozen of buckskin gloves, which they sold to the prisoner for 25 cents. The property was found in her possession.

A DISAPPOINTED THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, a young Irishman, named Thomas Kelly, stole a piece of calico from in front of the dry goods store No. 301 Grand-street. He concealed the goods beneath his coat and walked away, not knowing that his dishonesty had been witnessed by Henry Shotter, a clerk in the establishment, who followed and handed him over into the custody of the first policeman that he encountered. Justice [illegible] sent the thief to prison.

[Advertisement.]

IMPOSSIBLE SECESSION.—There is no seceding from the fact admitted throughout the South as well as the North, that KNOX'S gentlemen's Hats are unequaled in the Union for their combination of excellencies. They are perfect in finish, fabric, set and form, and the elegance and becomingness of their style, and their cheapness are a puzzle to all rival hatters. KNOX'S Hat and Cap Warehouse is located on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, on the northeast corner.

[Advertisement.]

No medicine is so reliable for liver complaint or bilious disorders as HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their action is so powerful on the liver that they have never been known to fail in the very worst cases.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana and New-Orleans—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Rose Martell, F. B. Wells and lady, A. Beebe, Miss Beebe, Mr. Fanshawe, J. H. Donnell, Mr. Gitty and daughter, Capt. Williams, Mr. McPheeters, Mrs. Marks and 3 children, D. M. Books and lady, Mr. Warner, J. A. Galdis, Jose Fuster, Leon Alvarado, D. Ruiz, J. A. Machado, A. Jacobson, Helen Geary, Gasper Bertancourt, J. L. Medina, E. Soler, D. Lanan, H. T. Livingston, Chas. Tileston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 2 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 15 | Gov. Island. 4 04 | Hell Gate... 5 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; St. Louis, Fletcher, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Ohio, Hutchings, Liverpool, A Bell & Sons.

Brigs W. R. Sawyer, Putnam, Key West, Benner & Deake; Angostura, Mahlman, Dublin, Harbeck & Co.

Schooners W. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; N. Chase, Doane, Kingston, T. B. Chase; Ocean Bride, Pring, Queenstown and a market, G. F. Bulley; T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; A. Hastings, Lowerson, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son; Spray, Munson, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Alma, Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jonas Smith, Dayton, J. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Bullock, New-Orleans 15th, and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The B. had strong northerly gales from Hatteras up, and passed an unusually large number of vessels bound N., but none within hailing distance.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London 40 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Nov. 20, 75 miles W. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat E. Forrest No. 14.

Ship Cincinnatus, (of Boston,) Doane, Sunderland 48 ds., with coal to master. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, sprung spars, &c.

Ship Cora Linn, Luce, Glasgow Oct. 17, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse. and 187 passengers to Thos. Richardson.

Bark Benefactor, Corning, Foo Chow July 28, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.

Brig Irene, (of Harrington,) Ray, Manzanilla, Cuba, Nov. 2, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 19, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 27, passed the wreck of the schr. Champion, of Washington, N. C., with both masts and bowsprit gone; was stove forward, and had hatches on; apparently had been in collision; had been abandoned.

Brig Espiegle, (Fr.,) Puchen, St. Pierre, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to King & Godillot. 21st inst., at 1½ P. M., during a thick snow squall, went ashore near New-Inlet, L. I. Was got off at 1 A. M. to-day, leaking about 3 inches per hour.

Brig Delta, (of Baltimore,) Goslin, Greytown 31 ds., with old iron, copper and hides to A. P. Stout & Bro. Had heavy northerly gales and calms the entire passage, lost foresail and mainroyal.

Brig Vincennes, Love, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Dayton & Co.

Schr. S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Albany, mdse. for Nantucket.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Edward, ——, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Stratsburgh.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, New-Haven 3 ds.

Schr. Entire, Vannair, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Louis, for San Francisco, (not 20th, as previously reported;) Roanoke, for Norfolk. Ship Plymouth Rock, for Liverpool, and anchored at the Bar.

Below.

Schr. Sarah Black, Havana 22 ds.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Savannah 22 ds.—By pilot boat Ezra Nye.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Arr. barks Western Sea, from Smyrna; Grace Hammond and Gen. Taylor, from New-Orleans; Angela Brewer, from Mobile.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod—Ship Maranthon, from New Orleans; barks Linden, from Mobile; Hannah Thornton, from New-Orleans; David Nickels, from Cienfuegos; and seven barks, unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Below, bark Ann Elizabeth, from Havana; brig M. E. Milliken, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Margaret Evans, previously reported as having struck on Diamond Reef, after discharging a portion of her cargo, was yesterday afternoon taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will have a new keel, some new planks on bilge, be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 13—The schr. Manfred, Guion, was totally lost at New-Smyrna, (no date.)

Spoken, &c.

Saranac—ship, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, 11 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 44 18, lon. 51.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Cuba, Nov. 2, brig Argyle, from St. Jago, just arrived.

At Greytown, Oct. 3, schr. M. C. McDonald, for New-York in 15 days.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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The following will be published to-morrow:
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AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE regular Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Twentieth Ward Liberty Hall Republican Association, held Thursday evening, Nov. 22d inst., at Liberty Hall, Nos. 123 and 125 West 33d-st., JACOB L. DODGE was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District, 20th Ward.
E. J. RYDER, Chairman.
GEORGE HOOK, Secretary.

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